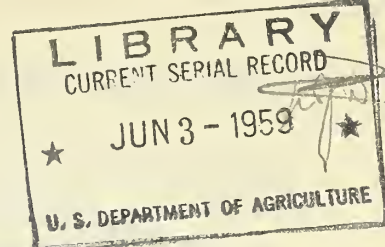


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Crop Production

Release:
September 10, 1958
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

As of September 1, 1958

Corn is estimated at 3,589 million bushels, 3 percent more than forecast on August 1, 5 percent more than last year, and 14 percent more than average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,446 million bushels, a record crop, about 2 percent more than forecast a month earlier, 53 percent more than last year and 30 percent larger than average.

Oats production, at 1,419 million bushels, is 6 percent more than August 1, 8 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 579 million bushels, 17 percent more than August 1, 3 percent more than last year and over 3 times the 10-year average.

Soybeans For Beans are estimated at 561 million bushels, 5 percent more than a month earlier, 17 percent more than last year's crop, and almost 90 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Peanut production is estimated at 1,797 million pounds, 24 percent above last year and 5 percent more than average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 177 million cwt., 2 percent more than the season's first forecast on August 1, 12 percent more than last year, and 16 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 127 million bushels, 7 percent more than last year and 17 percent more than average.

Peach production at 72 million bushels is 16 percent more than last year and 14 percent more than average.

Milk production of 10,593 million pounds in August was 1 percent less than a year earlier but 1 percent more than average.

Egg production estimated at 4,673 million eggs for August is 2 percent above last year and 15 percent more than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (9-58)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average: 1947-56:	1957	Indi- cated Sept. 1, 1958 1/	Average: 1947-56:	1957	Indicated	
							Aug. 1	Sept. 1
							1958	1958 1/
Corn, all	bu.	38.8	46.8	49.0	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,487,159	3,588,766
Wheat, all	"	17.7	21.7	27.0	1,116,216	947,102	1,420,725	1,446,464
Winter	"	18.9	22.4	28.1	849,604	707,201	1,170,768	1,170,768
All spring	"	14.6	19.9	22.9	266,611	239,901	249,957	275,696
Durum	"	11.9	17.4	21.9	29,904	39,680	18,753	21,224
Other spring	"	14.9	20.5	23.0	236,707	200,221	231,204	254,472
Oats	"	34.3	37.4	44.5	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,345,157	1,419,351
Barley	"	27.2	29.0	31.2	302,770	435,695	452,592	466,301
Rye	"	12.8	15.9	18.3	22,359	26,528	34,093	34,093
Flaxseed	"	9.0	5.3	9.6	41,170	25,754	36,682	37,469
Rice 100 lb. bag		2/ 2,465	2/ 3,219	2/ 3,336	46,975	43,130	47,989	47,747
Sorghum grain	bu.	19.6	28.9	34.7	165,998	561,977	496,132	579,132
Cotton	bale	2/ 317	2/ 388	2/ 486	14,136	10,964	11,583	12,105
Hay, all	ton	1.42	1.65	1.63	105,094	121,402	115,936	118,471
Hay, wild	"	.80	.92	.89	11,087	11,313	10,604	10,641
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.27	2.18	46,887	69,092	63,941	64,870
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.49	1.54	27,055	22,087	22,611	23,849
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.16	1.25	5,768	4,852	5,237	5,303
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag		2/ 1,088	2/ 1,157	2/ 1,242	16,825	15,771	18,369	18,806
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag		2/ 1,136	2/ 1,229	2/ 1,148	3,440	3,270	2,459	2,353
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.3	23.1	24.0	296,294	479,841	535,887	560,776
Peanuts 4/	lb.	870	970	1,171	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,657,410	1,796,785
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780	4,780
Early spring	"	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904	3,904
Late spring	"	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901	26,901
Early summer	"	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,042	11,006
Late summer	"	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	35,811	35,880
Fall	"	166.9	184.7	194.3	152,008	156,981	173,906	176,575
Total	"	153.6	173.3	178.3	228,615	239,539	256,344	259,046
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	54.7	63.3	64.9	19,772	18,053	17,807	18,315
Tobacco	lb.	1,315	1,479	1,608	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,728,292	1,750,698
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332	7,332
Sugar beets	"	15.3	17.7	16.7	11,770	15,497	14,631	14,793
Broomcorn	"	2/ 258	2/ 303	2/ 347	33	43	33	33
Hops	lb.	1,473	1,449	1,513	49,544	40,135	51,018	50,845
Pasture	pct.	6/ 73	6/ 74	6/ 86	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-56. 6/ Condition September 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated	
				Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,
				1958	1958 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 108,163	118,548	125,999	126,813
Peaches	"	2/ 62,974	2/ 62,335	75,510	72,089
Pears	"	2/ 29,828	31,676	28,204	29,564
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,931	2,599	2,696	2,809
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 217	240	186	186
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 210	2/ 190	118	117
Cranberries (5 States)	bb.	953	1,050	---	1,076
Pecans	lb.	148,347	141,350	179,200	173,400

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	72	72	66	67
Grapefruit	"	58	62	67	62
Lemons	"	75	74	64	76

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56			1947-56		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
July	11,397	11,597	11,469	4,422	4,752	4,875
August	10,437	10,736	10,593	4,052	4,569	4,673
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	84,011	89,347	88,968	40,875	41,768	41,076

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average			1958
	1947-56	1957	1958	percent
				of 1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	81,256	72,656	73,185	100.7
Wheat, all	63,672	43,664	53,650	122.9
Winter	45,196	31,613	41,618	131.6
All spring	18,477	12,051	12,032	99.8
Durum	2,409	2,281	968	42.4
Other spring	16,068	9,770	11,064	113.2
Oats	37,752	34,984	31,926	91.3
Barley	11,110	15,000	14,939	99.6
Rye	1,737	1,671	1,863	111.5
Flaxseed	4,621	4,864	3,918	80.6
Sorghum grain	8,382	19,475	16,681	85.7
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,431	106.8
Cotton	21,853	13,558	11,960	88.2
Hay, all	74,204	73,776	72,905	98.8
Hay, wild	13,796	12,358	11,988	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	21,809	30,487	29,817	97.8
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	19,217	14,872	15,486	104.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,489	4,182	4,258	101.8
Beans, dry edible	1,560	1,363	1,514	111.1
Peas, dry field	305	266	205	77.1
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,738	23,367	112.7
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,062	1,490	1,535	103.0
Potatoes: <u>3/</u>				
Winter	24	44	34	77.3
Early spring	24	32	31	97.5
Late spring	197	174	181	104.2
Early summer	122	101	104	103.6
Late summer	214	182	194	106.2
Fall	912	850	909	106.9
Total	1,493	1,383	1,452	105.1
Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>	362	285	282	98.9
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,088	97.0
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	317	277	284	102.6
Sugar beets	769	878	886	100.9
Broomcorn	253	283	189	67.0
Hops	34	28	34	121.3

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Averages 1949-56.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse
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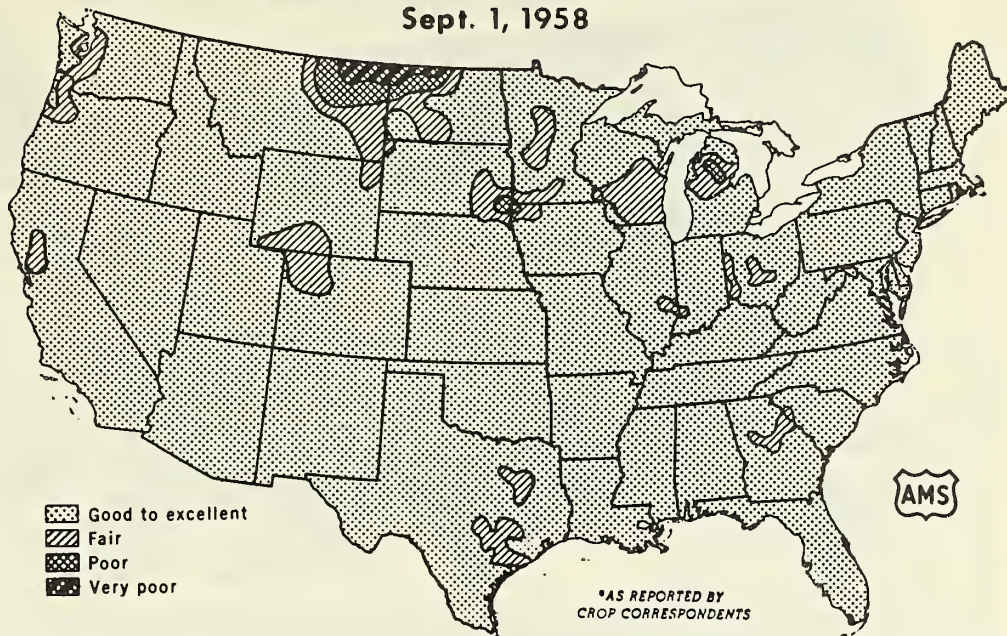
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FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1958

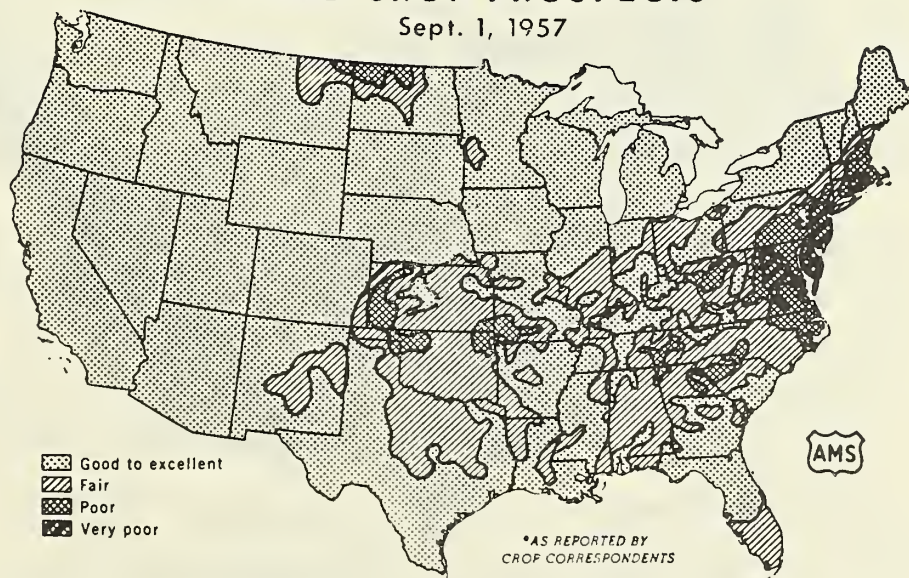


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6467-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4450-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1958



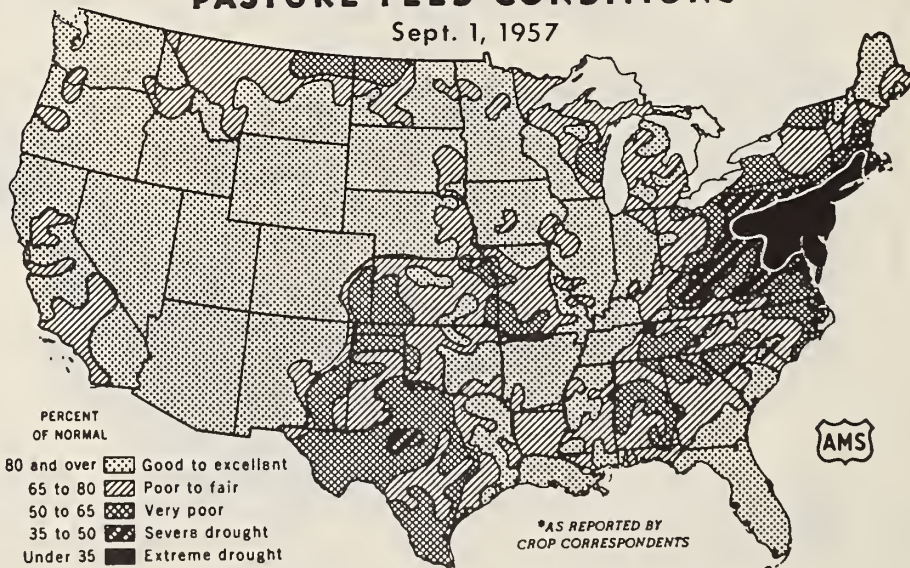
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6468-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1957



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4481-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1958

Present estimates show a continuing increase in crop production which in total far exceeds anything yet reached by American agriculture. Late maturing crops generally developed favorably during August even though heat and drought invaded parts of the West and cool, dry periods retarded maturity of some crops in some North Central sections.

Crops with major acreages made gains in August which range from slight to spectacular, bringing several crops to record or near-record production and to new peaks in per acre yields. Among the leading crops of corn, cotton, soybeans, barley, oats, hay, spring wheat, and sorghum grain all but cotton and oats have record or near-record production prospects and all but hay are estimated at record per acre yields. Gains over the previous month's estimates were relatively largest for sorghum grain, barley, oats, spring wheat, soybeans, cotton and peanuts but smaller increases also were made by potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, dry beans and apples. Pastures over much of the Nation continued in high production and livestock gains and milk production were well supported even though dry areas increased, especially in the West.

Feed grain production now seems likely to surpass last year's record by nearly 6 percent. Corn made rather slow progress toward maturity because of drought or cool weather in some northern areas, especially in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio and some fields could be badly hurt by frost. Substantial progress in other leading Corn Belt areas and the excellent crop through the South and much of the East, however, point to a 3.6 billion bushel crop virtually matching the long-standing record set in 1948. Sorghum grain is having its best year throughout leading Great Plains areas with record per acre yields in prospect pushing production well beyond last year's previous standout crop from a larger acreage. Oats and barley had cool, slow maturing weather in leading late sections. The weather helped establish record national per acre yields for both crops and record production for barley even though California's outturn was less than last year's record. Many growers in North Central States report their oats and barley tests weights per bushel much above usual.

Climbing indexes of production and yield reflect the impact of the August changes. The "all crop" production based on 59 crops rises to 116 compared with 113 a month earlier and the former high of 106 reached in three other years. The index of per acre yields based on 28 crops now reaches a record 141. This is a four point increase over August 1 and is far higher than last year's 126 or any other year. The years 1947 through 1949 are counted as 100. Gains during August were especially important for feed grains and for oilbearing crops.

Soybeans started well this spring on a record large acreage and are now expected to reach a new production peak of 561 million bushels. Although cool weather slowed maturity to somewhat later than usual in some sections, August progress generally was extremely favorable and record yields are expected in most leading areas. The cotton crop flourished generally. It gained nearly five percent in yield and prospects for both lint and seed.

Flaxseed prospects gained slightly as harvest progressed despite some sizable drought losses. Peanut crop estimates gained 8 percent during the month from favorable developments in all main areas. The total oilseed production now shaping up looks about 16 percent above 1957.

Spring wheat estimates have moved up markedly as harvest reached virtual completion. Yields in all producing States except Oregon, Colorado and Washington now match or exceed last month's estimates. Carrying forward Winter wheat estimates as of August 1, the all wheat crop exceeds 1.4 billion bushels, largest U. S. wheat crop ever produced. Rice production edged down very slightly from some losses in prospects in Louisiana and Mississippi. However, the crop remains above average. Per acre yield exceeds last year's record.

Maps on pages 5 and 6 show the generally favorable supply of pasture and other feeds which will support and shape livestock production during the fall and coming winter. Pastures suffered from hot weather and drought attacks which were severe in the Northwest, some other western sections, and in parts of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. However, most sections continued to have abundant pasturage which on September 1 averaged best nationally since 1942. Hay crop estimates increased to within 2 percent of last year's record tonnage as late cuttings flourished almost to the unneeded stage in many fields. Relatively few areas should be short on hay this winter. Many may have a surplus. Newly seeded forage crops generally made excellent growth this year and can furnish large amounts of fall pasturage. Volunteer and seeded fall grains also are coming on well or have good advance prospects in many Southern areas and in much of the southern and central Great Plains. Range feed generally is less abundant than a year ago west of the Continental Divide except in California and in parts of the northern Plains. However, adequate feed is available for western cattle and sheep.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 4 percent greater than last year and 3 percent above average. More apples, peaches, and grapes are estimated than for 1957 but fewer other fruits. Peach estimates decreased about 5 percent from August 1 primarily because the California Clingstone crop did not size as well as expected. The estimated grape crop shows an increase over last month because of a greater tonnage of California raisin type grapes which more than offset significant declines in New York, Michigan, and Washington. Improved apple prospects during August in most States more than offset a decline in Washington and California. Although pear production prospects increased during the past month the crop is below average.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans is expected to be 8 percent larger than last year and 4 percent above average. Estimated production of pecans and walnuts is up considerably from last year, but the production of filberts and almonds is expected to be quite a bit less.

Nationally the September 1 condition of the 1958-59 orange crop is slightly above a year ago, but below average. The Florida crop is below both last year and average. The grapefruit condition is below average in Florida, California and Arizona, but above average in Texas.

Production of fall vegetable crops, accounting for three-fourths of the total fall fresh vegetable output, is expected to be 3 percent above 1957. Early Fall cabbage and carrots show the largest increases but tomatoes and cauliflower also show significant gains over a year ago. Early Fall lettuce shows the most marked decrease but smaller amounts of celery, cucumbers and snap beans are also in prospect.

Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 8 important crops, accounting for over 90 percent of the total processed tonnage, is expected to be 12 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. August weather was generally favorable for vegetable production except in a few isolated spots where heavy rains lowered quality of maturing crops.

Milk production during August was about 1 percent below the 1957 level for the fourth consecutive month. On September 1, however, production rates per cow in crop reporters' herds were 4.5 percent above the previous high for the date established last year. New records were set for all regions except the West where, following a prolonged period of hot, dry weather, the rate was down 1 percent. The proportion of cows milked on September 1 was about average for the date.

Egg production during August was 2 percent larger than in 1957 with increases in all regions except the North Atlantic and South Central. Total production for the first eight months of 1958 was 2 percent below the same period last year. However, production during the past three months has exceeded the 1957 levels. August laying rates set a new record in all regions except the West where it matches last year's record. Layer numbers on September 1 were 1 percent below a year earlier, while potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, totalled 3 percent above 1957.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at a near record 3,589 million bushels, up 3 percent from the August forecast, 5 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. Corn crop prospects continued to improve during August in nearly all areas in response to near normal temperatures and generally adequate soil moisture. The major exception was decline in prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Since much of the acreage is late in maturing, early frost is a definite hazard, particularly in the northern tier of States. The yield, indicated at 49.0 bushels per harvested acre, is well above the record 46.8 bushels last year and far above the 38.8 bushel average. Record yields seem assured in nearly all mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central States and are in prospect for a few of the Corn Belt and Western States.

Production in the Corn Belt is indicated at 2,781 million bushels, 1 percent above last year. The yield per acre is indicated at a record level in Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri and near the high in Kansas as favorable growing weather continued into August. However, to the north in the Dakotas and sections of other nearby States, drought and high temperatures especially at the time of fertilization sharply reduced prospects. After a late start the Illinois and Indiana crops made progressive improvement during the season.

For the entire Corn Belt, the stage of development on September 1 indicates that damage from frosts is not likely to be great unless widespread frosts occur earlier than normal. Maturity in relation to frost dates indicates that about four-fifths of the crop should be safe by normal frost dates and over nine-tenths a week after normal frost dates. Widespread frosts by normal dates would be expected to reduce yields of corn for grain to some extent in Minnesota and to a lesser degree in Wisconsin and South Dakota. Should widespread frosts occur a week earlier than normal, considerably soft corn could be expected in additional areas of the Corn Belt. By September 1 the Ohio crop was about two-thirds in the dough or later stage of development or about the same as the late crops the past two years. Indiana and Iowa showed about one-third dented and Illinois half dented, well behind the average but not particularly vulnerable to frost damage.

In the North Atlantic region, prospects improved during the month though the crop is late developing and some grain corn is likely to be frosted before maturity. In the South Atlantic and South Central regions, early corn is denting or mature and limited harvest is underway in sections of many States. August temperatures and rainfall were mostly favorable and even the late planted corn shows good prospects in most sections. In the West, irrigation water has been adequate and yields near the high level of last year are expected.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,446 million bushels, the largest crop of record. This is an increase of 53 percent from the 1957 production and 30 percent more than the 1947-56 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of more than 2 million bushels of durum and an increase of 23 million bushels of other spring wheat. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 1,171 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat is a record 27.0 bushels. This compares with 21.7 bushels in 1957 and the average of 17.7 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat increased over 25 million bushels during August and is now indicated at 276 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 15 percent larger than the 1957 production of 240 million bushels and 3 percent above average. Indicated yield per harvested acre, at 22.9 bushels, compares with 19.9 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 254 million bushels, 23 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The 1958 crop is 27 percent above the 1957 crop and 8 percent larger than average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 23.0 bushels, is the highest of record and compares with 20.5 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.9 bushels.

September 1 indicated yields in all producing States except Oregon, Colorado and Washington were equal to or larger than those indicated on August 1. Sharp increases occurred in major producing North Central States. North Dakota and Minnesota experienced one of the best wheat growing seasons of record with areas centering around the Red River Valley reporting unusually heavy yields. South Dakota precipitation during the growing season was below normal but plentiful soil moisture supplies at the start of the season were adequate to mature the grain with a bountiful outturn. Crop maturity was sufficiently advanced to escape serious damage from extreme heat during early August. Montana received the highest June rainfall in several years and July rainfall was the highest since 1955. This provided sufficient moisture to produce an above average yield. Yields in Washington and Oregon were reduced from earlier expectations because the hot, dry weather experienced during July continued through August. This reduced the head fill and resulted in considerable quantity of shriveled grain. Idaho yields failed to gain over the previous month as rust and hot, dry weather held back crop development.

By early September the crop was virtually harvested except in the northern areas of the Red River Valley and at higher elevations in the mountain States. Quality and color of the crop is good to excellent.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 21 million bushels, about one-half the previous year's production and nearly a third less than average. The decline in production this year is due to a sharp reduction in acreage. Yields are expected to reach new record levels and be well above last year and average. The Dakotas and Minnesota expect yields well above previous records.

Weather during August was ideal for maturing grain over much of the durum area. Adequate moisture along with relatively cool weather produced a bountiful head fill that pushed yields in many areas to new records. Harvest progressed rapidly under favorable skies and by early September was rushing toward completion. Minnesota reports more than 80 percent harvested; North Dakota 61 percent combined and 32 percent swathed but not yet combined and in South Dakota the crop was practically all harvested. Quality of the grain is reported to be unusually good with test weight averaging quite high.

OATS: The oat crop turned out 6 percent better than expected on August 1 and is now estimated at 1,419 million bushels, 8 percent above 1957 production and 10 percent above average. Maturity and harvest were later than usual in nearly all States except the Far West where hot, dry weather hastened ripening. Except for a few areas in the late northern States, harvest was completed by September 1 despite the late season.

Production in the 12 North Central States is placed at 1,165 million bushels, compared with 1,041 million last year and the average of 1,069 million. These States account for more than four-fifths of the National crop. The yield this year in each of these States is a record high or near record. Quality has generally been excellent including high test weights. Dry weather in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan occurred too late to reduce yields, except in parts of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. The cool, dry weather on the other hand was favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop.

In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania rains delayed harvest and damaged the crop. Production for the 3 States is estimated 3 percent less than indicated on August 1. In the West, declines during the month in Washington and Oregon, caused by hot, dry weather, were more than offset by increases in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. In the Southern States, harvest was completed prior to August 1.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans, based on September 1 conditions, is estimated at 561 million bushels. This is nearly 5 percent above the forecast a month ago and exceeds the previous record of 480 million bushels harvested in 1957 by 17 percent. The 10-year average production is 296 million bushels. The large crop is the result of both record yields and the highest planted acreage of record. Indications on September 1 point to a yield of 24.0 bushels per acre compared with the previous record of 23.1 bushels last year and the average of 20.3 bushels.

August weather was extremely favorable for soybeans. Rainfall was adequate but not excessive in most areas. Dry weather caused serious damage only in South Dakota. Temperatures were generally below normal during the month. This was conducive to good growth and development but slowed maturity. The crop is a little later than usual, but should be harvested with little difficulty unless killing frosts come unusually early.

In the heavy producing North Central States production prospects have increased materially from a month ago. Record and near record prospective yields are the rule rather than the exception. Illinois, the largest producing State, has an excellent crop and combining in earlier areas is expected to start by mid-September. This is near normal, but the bulk of the crop is slightly later than usual. The Ohio crop is about a week behind 1957 and it is unlikely that many soybeans will be harvested before October 1. Indiana expects record yields but the crop is considerably later than usual. The Minnesota acreage has been hampered by dry weather but September 1 yield prospects were the same as on August 1. A fair yield is expected unless there is an unusually early frost. August weather was favorable in Iowa, except in the North-western part of the State, where it has been rather dry. For the State as a whole the crop is in very good condition although later than usual. Only a few fields had begun to turn yellow by September 1. Conditions in Missouri improved during August and indicated yields are up sharply from the expectations of a month ago.

The crop made excellent progress during August in both the South Atlantic and South Central areas. The early planted fields are well along toward maturity but the late planted crop, especially the acreage planted after small grains, will need September rains. Record and near record yields are indicated in all producing States in these two regions with each State reporting a higher yield per acre and a higher production than last year. Arkansas, the largest producing State in the South Central area, expects a crop of nearly 45 million bushels. This is more than one-third above the previous record crop produced in 1957.

BARLEY: The 1958 barley production is estimated at 466 million bushels, a record high. This is nearly 7 percent larger than the previous high of 436 million bushels produced in 1957 and 54 percent above average. The present estimate is up 3 percent compared with August 1. A record high yield of 31.2 bushels per acre is indicated. The 1956 yield of 29.1 bushels was the previous high and the average is 27.2 bushels. North Dakota, the leading State, accounts for 23 percent of this year's crop. California is second with 15 percent.

The improvement in prospects was due largely to adequate moisture to carry the crop to maturity in most States when barley was still being harvested. Yields have been excellent and the test weight good in Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana. These four States account for 43 percent of the Nation's production. In Washington, barley suffered from extremely hot weather in May, June, and July. The yield is well below last year and below average, and the test weight is low. In Oregon, yields per acre and test weight are satisfactory in Klamath County but disappointing in the Willamette Valley.

In California, barley production is 12 percent below the record large crop produced in 1957 but 20 percent above average. The yield of 36.5 bushels per acre compares with last year's record of 40.0 and the average of 34.4 bushels. Yields and quality were quite varied this year depending on the effects of too much rain during the growing period and the abrupt change to warm, dry weather as the crop matured. Harvest was almost completed by the end of August.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 47.7 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is slightly smaller than the August 1 forecast but almost 11 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year and about 2 percent above average. The per acre yield of 3,336 pounds is 117 pounds above the record established last year and a third above average. During August, prospective yields improved in Missouri, were unchanged in California, Texas and Arkansas but were reduced in Louisiana and Mississippi.

In the Southern Area--Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas--a crop of 36.7 million bags is in prospect compared with 33.9 million bags last year. Record high yields are expected in Texas and Louisiana while yields in Missouri and Arkansas are second only to last year's record. Mississippi yields are indicated below the high level of recent years but well above average. Heavy rains and winds the third week of August caused considerable lodging and slowed harvest in Texas and Louisiana. However hot, open weather the last of August was favorable for harvest. About one-fourth of the crop had been combined in Texas by September 1. Harvest in Louisiana increased rapidly with favorable weather. Harvest was beginning in Mississippi but heavy volume was not expected until mid September. In Arkansas early rice was maturing and fields were being drained. Harvest had started in a few fields by September 1, but was not expected to become general before late September.

In California, expected production is 11.1 million bags, unchanged from the August 1 forecast. The indicated yield at 4,300 pounds per acre is 100 pounds above the 1956 record. Most fields have headed out and water removed from some of the early varieties. Harvest is expected to start around mid-September and become fairly general toward the end of the month.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 579 million bushels, 3 percent more than the 1957 record and three and a half times the average. This large crop is the result of the record yields per acre which are indicated for nearly all States. Contributing to the high yields are increased use of new hybrid varieties, a greater proportion of the crop in humid or irrigation areas, and unusually favorable moisture conditions in normally drier sections. The yield is indicated at 34.7 bushels per acre compared with the 1957 yield of 28.9 bushels and the average of 19.6. Expected acreage to be harvested for grain is 16,681,000, about 14 percent less than the 19,475,000 acres harvested in 1957 but about twice the average.

Acreage for grain harvest is smaller in all the important sorghum grain producing States. Texas shows a decline of one percent, Kansas 33, Nebraska 15, Oklahoma 20 and Colorado 36 percent. However, a larger percentage of the all sorghum acreage is expected to be harvested for grain this year than ever before.

In Texas, a record crop is shaping up or has been harvested. In the North Central district the crop was about all combined by September 1 and harvesting was well along in the Central and Northern districts. Irrigated fields in the High Plains are in the hard dough stage and fast approaching maturity. Dry August weather hurt some of the dryland crop. More than two-fifths of the Nation's production is expected from Texas. In Kansas, the second leading producing State, prospects are generally excellent over the entire State. Over 80 percent of the crop was headed by September 1, slightly more than a year earlier. Some of the crop in the western districts is late and vulnerable to early frosts. Harvesting was well under way in southern Oklahoma by September 1 and a record yield per acre is in prospect. The sorghum crop has made good progress in Colorado and yield per acre prospects are good on both the irrigated and non-irrigated acreage. Much of the non-irrigated crop is late and would be damaged extensively by early frosts. In Nebraska, August weather was ideal for plant growth and prospects are for a large production. The crop has made good progress in Iowa and Missouri but South Dakota sorghums have been damaged by dry weather. Planting of hybrids on irrigated land increased in California, Arizona and New Mexico where heads are good sized and relatively uniform; some early crops have been combined.

DRY BEANS: September 1 prospects indicate a dry bean production of 18,806,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), an increase of 2.4 percent from August 1. This is 19 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. The larger production is due to a higher acreage than last year and also to the highest yield of record. The indicated yield of 1,242 pounds per acre compares with 1,157 pounds last year and the average of 1,088 pounds per acre (cleaned basis). The previous record was 1,210 pounds per acre in 1956.

The increase in production prospects from last month is due largely to increases in the Northeastern bean area. Maine, New York, and Michigan each report increases from last month. In New York, soil moisture was generally adequate and temperatures slightly above normal. The crop appears to be considerably behind last year in maturity and some growers are apprehensive whether the crop will mature before a killing frost. In Michigan, dry weather continued through August 20 but fortunately temperatures averaged below normal during the blossoming period. Some early beans were harvested in late August.

In the Northwest bean area prospects declined slightly during August with reductions in Washington and Wyoming partially offset by increases in Nebraska and Montana. Idaho remained unchanged. The reduction in Washington was largely due to hot, dry weather which reduced pod setting and filling of the pods. In Wyoming the reduction was due to fungus diseases which followed the cool, wet July weather and showery, hot weather in mid-August.

The Southwest (Pinto) area indicates a small increase over last month but production is expected to be about 11 percent below last year. August rains improved dry land prospects in New Mexico. Production prospects remained unchanged in Colorado and Utah. The prospective "all" dry bean production in California is higher than last month. Large Lima prospects remain unchanged but increases are indicated for Baby Limas and "other" dry beans. A record high yield per acre is indicated for the "other" dry bean group. There is an excellent crop of Small Whites in sight and prospects are very satisfactory for Blackeyes, Pinks and Red Kidney.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 2,353,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis). This is 4 percent less than indicated a month ago, 28 percent below last year and nearly a third less than average. The short crop is due largely to a small acreage as the yield at 1,148 pounds per acre, although well below last year, is slightly above the 10-year average of 1,136 pounds per acre (cleaned basis).

Washington, the heaviest producing State, had an extremely poor season with production the lowest since 1940. The extent of the damage from the hot dry summer was not fully evident until harvest time with yields turning out lower than expected a month ago. The crop in North Idaho was also damaged by hot weather, but yields in South Idaho were good. The Idaho yield per acre, although less than expected a month ago, is still above both last year and average. Minnesota and North Dakota showed reductions from a month earlier. No change was reported in Colorado, Oregon and California.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,797 million pounds, up about 8 percent from August 1 forecast. At this level, the crop is 24 percent greater than last year, 5 percent above the 10-year average and the largest since 1950 when 2,035 million pounds were produced. The estimated yield at 1,171 pounds per acre is 10 pounds above the previous record set in 1956.

In the Virginia-Carolina area growing conditions continued favorable although excessive rains the last half of the month caused some concern. Vine growth is generally rank, covering the middles. While grass and weeds have been bothersome, most fields have been cleaned up. In North Carolina reports of occasional stem rot have been received from some major areas. Although prospective yields are not a record for the area, the indicated yield of 1,802 pounds is well above average and exceeded only by 1956 and 1957.

Conditions in the Southeastern area continue favorable for the development of the Runner crop. Heavy rains at times hampered harvesting of the Spanish crop and peanuts from wettest areas were being mechanically dried. Spanish yields are turning out remarkably high and reports of yields of a ton per acre are common. The indicated yield of 1,096 pounds per acre exceeds the previous record of 1,062 pounds in 1956. Prospective yields are record high for Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

A bumper crop is also in prospect for the Southwestern area where late August rains in central and north Texas and Oklahoma were sufficient to insure the crop. At month's end only the late area south of San Antonio needed rain. The record yield of 1,200 pounds per acre for Oklahoma is 240 pounds above the previous high of 960 pounds in 1953 and 1955. While in 1955 much of the bumper yield could be attributed to irrigated acreage, yields this year on non-irrigated land are contributing heavily to the high State average. The yield of 775 pounds for Texas exceeds any year since 1915. In New Mexico, peanuts are in the best condition in years and a record yield of 1,700 pounds per acre is in prospect.

HAY: The 1958 hay crop is estimated at 118 million tons. This is 2 percent less than the record high production in 1957 but 13 percent above average. Prospects in all regions improved during the month. The only important decline was a 7 percent drop in South Dakota. Growing conditions continued good to excellent during August over the Nation except for a few dry areas, especially the Dakotas, Washington and Oregon. Michigan and Wisconsin have also been dry and some second crop alfalfa fields have been pastured. Hay yields and production are below average in these States. In all other Central States yields are above average. August weather in the eastern States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia continued wet and humid and was unfavorable for harvesting and curing hay. Quality has been lowered and considerable hay spoiled.

In most other eastern and southern States, August weather was favorable for harvesting hay, in contrast with too much rain in June and July.

Hay production from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 64.9 million tons, 6 percent below the record last year but 38 percent above average. The important North Central region, which accounts for about three-fifths of the Nation's total alfalfa hay, is down 12 percent from last year's record. The West is also down from last year but the East and South Central regions show increases. All regions improved during August. New York and the North Central States, however, account for most of the increase.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are indicated at 23.8 million tons, 8 percent above 1957 but 12 percent below average. During August, production prospects improved more than a million tons. Approximately a fourth of the increase was in New York, the most important clover-timothy producing State.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 5.3 million tons, 9 percent above last year but 8 percent below average. Wild hay is estimated at 10.6 million tons, 6 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average.

FLAXSEED: Production is forecast at 37.5 million bushels, slightly above the August 1 forecast and nearly one-half larger than the 1957 crop. The estimated yield per harvested acre is 9.6 bushels compared with 5.3 bushels last year and the 9.0 bushel average yield.

The crop developed under favorable conditions during August with the production decline in North Dakota more than offset by increases in most other producing States. Aster yellows, which caused heavy losses in 1957, has caused only negligible damage this year. The flax areas of Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa were favored with an unusually good season and yields are expected to reach a record level. North Dakota has experienced a much more favorable season than last year. However, some major producing areas of the State, largely in the Northwest, were plagued with summer drought that badly damaged the crop. This resulted in extremely low yields and in some acreage not justifying the expense of harvest. Yields are good in the Southeast and are also turning out fair to good in the Red River Valley and eastern sections of the State. There is considerable late flax acreage that would benefit from additional moisture. Production prospects in Montana improved during August as the increased irrigated proportion of the total acreage give promise of excellent yields.

By early September, harvesting was well advanced in all areas. North Dakota reported combining about one-fourth completed. Another fourth had been swathed but not yet combined and the remainder ranged from the bloom stage to ripe. Harvest in South Dakota was complete except for a few late fields. Harvest operations in Minnesota were nearing completion in the southwest and over 75 percent of the acreage had been cut in west central counties. However, in the Red River Valley harvesting was just getting a good start. In Montana most of the crop was reaching maturity with harvest expected to be general during September.

BROOMCORN: Based on prospects as of September 1, broomcorn production is estimated at 32,800 tons--down 200 tons from a month ago--compared with 42,800 tons in 1957 and the 10-year average of 32,800 tons.

Prospective production in Illinois, at 400 tons, is 100 tons less than estimated a month ago. This decrease is offset by an increase of 100 tons in Kansas where August weather was generally favorable.

In Oklahoma, wet weather and chinch bugs caused some loss in central and eastern areas while dry soils and hot weather hurt the crop in some western areas. Production in Oklahoma is estimated at 13,300 tons, the same as the 1957 crop, but down 200 tons from last month. Most of the crop in Texas has already been sold and only scattered acreages remain to be harvested in central and northwestern areas. Estimated production remains the same as a month ago. Estimated production in Colorado and New Mexico is also the same as last month.

In Colorado, yields and quality of the limited early acreage were good. The bulk of the acreage, however, is very late. Growing conditions and moisture supplies during August were favorable. The crop continued to make satisfactory progress in New Mexico.

Reports from California, not included in the U. S. totals, indicate that prospects there are unchanged from a month ago at 400 tons.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 50,845,000 pounds, 27 percent above last year, 3 percent above average and the largest crop since 1952. Estimated production is 2 percent less than a month ago. In both Washington and Oregon hot weather has prevented yields from coming up to earlier expectations. The prolonged heat in Washington adversely affected both the Early Cluster and Late Cluster hops, delaying harvest of Late Clusters. Machine picking of Oregon hops commenced about mid-August and weather has been ideal for harvesting operations. In California picking is well advanced in both the Sacramento Valley and Coastal areas. Mildew and insects have not been serious problems this season. In general, growers report that their yields are turning out better than they expected. Harvest probably will be completed by mid-September. Harvest of Idaho's early varieties commenced about August 18 and was virtually complete by August 30. Harvest of late varieties has just started and will continue until about September 20.

APPLES: September 1 conditions indicate a commercial crop of nearly 127 million bushels, 7 percent above last year and 17 percent larger than average. Prospects declined during August in Washington, where growth was slowed by a prolonged period of hot weather, and in California, where the Gravenstein crop failed to make expected sizes. However, the declines in these and a few other scattered States were slightly more than offset by improved prospects in 20 of the 35 commercial apple States. By regions the September 1 prospects were as follows: Eastern, 56.8 million bushels, 16 percent above last year and 19 percent above average; Central, 22.2 million bushels, 8 percent above last year and 14 percent above average; Western, 47.7 million bushels, 3 percent below last year but 16 percent above average. The expected distribution of the U.S. crop by regions, with comparable figures for last year is: Eastern, 45 percent (41); Central, 17 percent (17); Western, 38 percent (42).

In the Eastern States August rainfall ranged from adequate to heavy in most commercial apple areas. In general, the crop is sizing well although size could be a problem on heavily-set McIntosh in New England and New York. The 1958 crop is coloring well and quality is generally reported good to excellent. Despite frequent rains, insect and disease control is reported satisfactory, and hail damage has been negligible.

Harvest of McIntosh is expected to be about a week later than last year in both New York and New England. In Virginia harvest of Red Delicious, which started in southern counties in late August, was expected to become fairly active in the important North Valley by September 10. Picking of Golden Delicious, York and Stayman will not be well under way in that State until the last half of September and harvest of Winesaps will probably begin in early October. In West Virginia harvest of late fall and winter varieties is expected to begin about September 10.

Growing conditions during August were somewhat more variable in the Central States than in the Eastern. Michigan reports good to excellent sizing with all counties, except Allegan, apparently having adequate moisture to carry the crop to maturity. Color to date is far above normal and harvest of McIntosh is expected about a week ahead of the usual date. In Wisconsin, however, lack of rainfall during August retarded sizing. In Ohio, moisture has been sufficient, but cool weather the last half of August delayed ripening and harvest of fall and winter varieties is expected to be slightly later than usual in most areas. Illinois reports size and color good on all varieties. Harvest of Jonathans started in that State about September 1 and harvest of Golden Delicious is expected to begin about midmonth. Minnesota prospects continue generally good although there was some loss from hail and hot weather during August.

Although the long period of hot weather in Washington slowed growth of apples, fruit size is still expected to be satisfactory with a more normal range of sizes. The only exception is Winesaps which are expected to be on the small side, particularly in the Yakima area. The hot weather caused some damage from sunburn, which varies by areas and varieties. Rain on August 25 brought cooler weather but also some hail damage in both of the major producing areas of the State. Harvest of Delicious is expected to begin in the early districts shortly before mid-September. The Oregon crop is reported sizing satisfactorily. In California fall varieties were moving in volume to fresh market and processors by September 1. Harvest of Newtowns in the Watsonville district is expected to begin about September 15. Cool nights beginning August 29 helped coloring of the Idaho crop. Movement of Jonathans from that State is expected about September 10. The quantity of hail-damaged apples in the Fruitland-Payette district is reported much lower than expected earlier. Colorado reports excellent crops of good quality apples in Garfield, Mesa and Delta Counties, but extensive hail damage in parts of Montezuma County. The Utah crop is maturing more rapidly than expected as a result of hot weather.

PEACHES: Production of peaches is estimated at 72,089,000 bushels, 16 percent more than last year and 14 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the U. S. peach crop is estimated at 50,421,000, 26 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. As of September 1, indicated total production was down about 5 percent from a month earlier due primarily to the reduction in the California Clingstone crop.

In New York, peaches generally sized well during August. Varieties picked to date have been of high quality and good size. Golden Jubilee harvest is progressing well in the Lake Ontario area and harvest of main crop Elbertas is expected to get underway about mid-September. Harvest has made good progress in the Hudson Valley. In New Jersey, moisture was abundant during August and peaches sized well where properly thinned. Brown rot has been a problem however, due to the plentiful moisture. Harvest of Elberta and J. H. Hale is in heavy volume. Brackett and Rio-Oso-Gem harvest has started in a light way. Rio-Oso-Gem is expected to be in volume harvest about mid-September.

In Pennsylvania, generally adequate moisture resulted in good sizing of peaches. Picking of Elbertas got underway about September 1 in the central and southeastern areas. Picking of the Adams-Franklin-York areas large crop was in full swing at the beginning of the month. Production in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia held up to earlier expectations. Harvest was practically completed by September 1 in these States except in Allegany County, Maryland where Elberta harvest was expected to reach its peak about September 10.

In Michigan, sizing has been unusually good in the southwest area and is improving in the central west. The late varieties are coming on a few days later than usual. Ohio peaches have sized well. However, frequent rains and low temperatures during August delayed ripening and limited the sugar content of fruit. In Indiana, picking was virtually complete in the southern areas by September 1 and was underway in the northern areas.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 21,668,000 bushels, 3 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. The crop has turned out much less than earlier expectations due to failure to reach usual size. Weather caused peaches to mature more rapidly than usual, thus limiting size. California's Freestone crop is expected to total 12,084,000 bushels, 5 percent less than last year but 11 percent above average. This crop has come up to earlier expectations as the Freestones generally made good size growth. There has been heavy cullage in some districts due to worm damage and other defects.

In Colorado, the crop was a week earlier than last year and the bulk of the movement is already over. Sort-out was heavy. Harvest is well along in Utah and is expected to be completed by mid-September. Peach harvest in the Yakima Valley reached its peak about September 2. Quality has been good but many growers had small peaches because of failure to thin the heavy set. In the Wenatchee area peach harvest was expected to be completed during the first week of September. Sizes in this area were somewhat smaller than normal.

Production in the 9 Southern States totals 15,583,000 bushels, 45 percent above last year and 55 percent above average.

PEARS: Production of pears is estimated at 29,564,000 bushels, 7 percent less than last year, and 1 percent below average. Prospective national production is 5 percent above the August 1 estimate. For the three Pacific Coast States, which have 85 percent of the Nation's production, the 1958 crop is now indicated to be 12 percent under last year's crop and 3 percent less than average. For the remaining States, the prospective production is 45 percent more than last year and 14 percent above average.

Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 18,526,000 bushels, 8 percent above August 1 prospects, but 12 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. In California, growing conditions have been good, fruit sized well and cullage has been fairly low. Harvest has made satisfactory progress and is expected to be completed by mid-September. Harvest was virtually completed by September 1 in both Washington and Oregon.

Winter pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 6,517,000 bushels, 12 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. In Washington, harvest of D'Anjous was about 85 percent complete in the Yakima Valley by September 1 and was expected to continue to about September 10 in the Wenatchee area. Harvest of Bosc was expected to start about the second week in September. In Oregon, harvest of D'Anjous got under way about August 25 in the Hood River area and should be completed by September 15. Picking was well under way by September 1 in the Medford area. Harvest of Hardys was completed in California by the end of August. A small tonnage of Hardys was packed for fresh fruit and the balance went to canneries.

In Michigan's Allegan County a combination of dry weather and a very heavy set has resulted in many under-sized Bartletts. In the other areas growers are reporting satisfactory sizes. Recent rains in Oceana and Mason Counties will help size the crop. In New York the crop has sized well and quality is good. Hudson Valley processors started purchase of Bartletts during the last week of August. Bartlett harvest in the Lake Ontario area was expected to start during the first week of September.

GRAPES: Production of grapes is forecast at 2,809,480 tons, 8 percent more than in 1957 but 4 percent below average. Indicated production for the North Atlantic and North Central States is less than a month ago. Prospects in New York, Michigan, and Illinois are not up to the August 1 level, but in other North Atlantic and North Central States, the crop remained unchanged. On the West Coast, Washington's prospects are below a month ago, but an increase in California's raisin type grape more than offset declines in other parts of the country. Production of European type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, is estimated at 2,540,700 tons, 6 percent more than in 1957 but 7 percent below average.

Production of raisin type grapes in California is expected to total 1,500,000 tons compared with 1,373,000 tons in 1957. Harvest of raisin varieties for fresh market has been delayed because of low sugar content. Harvest of grapes for raisins began in a small way the third week of August. Rains on September 6 and 7 caused some damage to trays of grapes laid for raisins. Production of wine type grapes in California is forecast at 560,000 tons, which is the same as a month ago, and compares with 535,000 tons in 1957. Harvest of early wine varieties began in late August. Berries are large and bunches are tight. California's production of table variety grapes is expected to total 475,000 tons compared with 474,000 tons last year.

Throughout most of the northern and eastern grape producing areas of the United States rains, cool weather, black rot, and mildew have been prevalent this past month. In general, the black rot and mildew have been controlled, but the cool weather is slowing maturity. Most States need a period of warm weather. In New York and Pennsylvania, the crop is 10 days to two weeks later than last year. In both States the vines have heavy foliage. Harvest of Concords in the Chautauqua-Erie area of New York will begin about October 6. In Pennsylvania, some Concords were beginning to color by the end of August. Harvest should become active about October 5 in Erie County. Ohio growers feel that because of frequent rains there may be some splitting of grapes before they mature. Michigan grapes are 8 to 10 days later than usual. Processing will start about September 25 and should be heavy by October 1. Bunches in many vineyards are loose and still have some small berries. Illinois growers suffered considerable loss from black rot in the Nauvoo area, and wet weather interfered with harvest. Arkansas had a good crop of Fredonia grapes and a large crop of Concords is expected.

CITRUS: The condition of the 1958-59 orange crop is slightly above that for the same date last year but below average. Condition of the Florida orange crop is substantially below both last year and average; that for California is above last year but slightly below average. Grapefruit condition is below average in Florida, California and Arizona but above average in Texas.

Orange groves in southern California are reported to be in much better condition than last year when unfavorable weather weakened the trees and caused a considerable drop of fruit. This season there is a better set of fruit that is making good growth. In central and northern districts, orange trees are generally in excellent condition. Arizona reports that citrus trees are in good condition but that there has been an extremely heavy drop. A light harvest of citrus is expected to start in Texas by late September or early October. Irrigation was necessary in most Texas citrus areas in August because of the light rainfall. Irrigation water is ample, the trees are generally in good condition and fruit is continuing to show some improvement in size. Louisiana reports that Navels have good size but Satsumas are small.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is expected to total 67,200 tons, 24 percent less than last year and 22 percent below average. Nearly all of the California crop had been harvested by the end of August. The fruit has been of good size this season but late plums required heavy cullage because of cracking and other defects. Michigan has a heavy crop of Stanleys but the Damson crop is rather light.

California dried prune production is forecast at 127,000 tons (dried basis), 23 percent below both last year and average. Harvest has been completed in several districts and the dried tonnage has not turned out as high as growers expected. Harvest is still in progress in the Sacramento Valley.

Production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is estimated at 51,000 tons (fresh basis), 29 percent below last year and 45 percent below average. Idaho's harvest of early variety Italian prunes started about August 18 in the commercial areas. Harvest of late variety Italian prunes started September 1. Harvest will continue through September. Quality is reported good. In Washington's Eastern area early prunes were all harvested by September 1 and picking of late prunes was under way. In Oregon's western area harvest was getting under way by September 1. Size and quality of the fruit are good.

APRICOTS: Production in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 117,200 tons, 38 percent below last year and 44 percent below average. Nationally this is the smallest crop in 15 years.

NECTARINES: Harvest of the California crop was completed by September 1 except for a few late varieties. Although nectarines generally made good size growth, orchards did not have as much fruit as expected earlier and the crop turned out considerably below last year's large production.

CRANBERRIES: Production of the 1958 crop of cranberries is forecast at 1,076,500 barrels, 3 percent greater than last year, 13 percent above average, and the largest since 1953. Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin expect to produce more cranberries than in 1957 but Washington and Oregon will have fewer cranberries.

The Massachusetts crop is expected to be 1 percent larger than in 1957 and 4 percent above average. Both bloom and set were better this season than last, and the berries are larger. Frost damage was light in most bogs. Fruit worms are less prevalent than usual. There has been plenty of rainfall for the crop. Growers report that approximately 60 percent of the crop will be the Early Black variety, 36 percent Howes, and 4 percent other varieties. Harvest was expected to begin immediately after Labor Day and reach a peak late in September.

New Jersey growers expect a 13 percent increase over 1957 in the production of cranberries. Frost on the morning of June 7 caused some damage although the loss was not widespread. Excessive rainfall during July resulted in some rot damage. Although bloom and set were not as heavy as in 1957 growers report that the size of berries is the best in many years. Because of frequent rains and much cloudy humid weather coloring has been held back and a late harvest is in prospect.

The Wisconsin crop is expected to be 18 percent larger than last year, and 37 percent above average. In the northern part of the State many bogs were still blooming on August 15. Because of cold weather earlier in the season the crop for many growers may be later than usual. Some hail damage has occurred.

The Washington crop is down sharply from last year. A heavy frost while vines were in bloom caused widespread damage, but there was a good set on the late blossom. Growing conditions since the frost of May 12 have been above average. Berries have developed well and are large.

The Oregon crop also shows a decline from last year. May frosts did some damage where there was inadequate protection. Water supplies have been adequate, and berries are larger than usual. Harvest could start earlier than usual if there is a period of cool weather to give proper coloring to the crop.

AVOCADOS: Florida's 1958-59 crop is forecast at 2,800 tons, only about one-fifth of last year's production. Prospects are reported relatively best on the early types but the season is 3 to 4 weeks later than usual.

Harvest of California's large crop of summer avocados was still continuing on September 1. Harvest of the new Fuerte crop, which usually begins in November, is expected to be later than usual in some California districts this season.

FIGS: The season has been favorable for maturing and drying of the California crop. On September 1, harvest of Kadota figs for canning and shipment was in progress.

OLIVES: While the California crop is only fair to good in some districts, there is an extremely heavy set of Manzanillos in the central district.

ALMONDS: Indicated production in California, at 24,000 tons, is down 3,000 tons from the August 1 forecast. Such a production would be 36 percent below last year and 42 percent less than average. Nonpareil, the earliest variety, is picking out much lighter than expected in the Sacramento Valley, the main producing area. In Central California, the harvest is reported turning out about as expected.

WALNUTS: The indicated production of 85,000 tons in California and Oregon is 28 percent above last year, 16 percent above average and the largest since 1949. Prospects improved during August in both States, with California reporting near ideal weather for development of a crop which is good in all areas. In Oregon, the Eugene-Springfield area is expected to yield especially well this season. Harvest of early varieties in California was just starting the first week of September with major harvest expected to be underway by the last week of the month. In Oregon harvest, which usually starts around mid-October, is expected to be one to two weeks earlier than usual.

FILBERTS: Indicated production in Oregon and Washington at 7,710 tons is 38 percent below last year but 2 percent above average. Harvest is expected to be one to two weeks earlier than usual because of hot dry weather. In Oregon the proportion of nuts affected with Brown Stain is somewhat greater than usual and is more noticeable in the northern part of the producing area than in the southern part.

PECANS: Production of pecans is forecast at 173 million pounds--23 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. Production in Louisiana and Oklahoma is expected to be greater than estimated on August 1. However, prospects in Mississippi are not as high as a month ago and in Texas the crop appears to be considerably smaller than estimated on August 1.

Weather during August was generally favorable for growth of nuts in the eastern pecan States, but also encouraged scab and webworm. South Carolina growers report considerable dropping of nuts during August.

Overloaded trees and scab on some varieties apparently caused the drop. Georgia and Alabama also have a heavy scab infestation on susceptible varieties, but in both States the Stuart trees are loaded with nuts. In Mississippi disease and rains have damaged the crop. Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have considerable insect damage and a heavy drop of nuts. Texas had a heavy bloom but poor pollination and insect damage have affected the crop outlook.

POTATOES: The production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 35,880,000 hundredweight, 11 percent above the 1957 crop and less than 1 percent above the forecast of a month ago. Weather conditions during August, except on Long Island, New York, were favorable for the development of the crop. On Long Island, yields on the late varieties are not turning out as good as expected earlier. Marketings in the late summer States have been slow because of the lack of demand in many localities.

The production of fall potatoes is placed at 176,575,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the August 1 forecast and 12 percent above the 1957 crop. Yield per acre is forecast at 194.3 hundredweight, exceeding the 1956 record high by 3.2 hundredweight. Weather during August continued favorable for crop development. The 1958 crop is well distributed with all regions showing production above average and last year.

In Maine, growing conditions have been favorable and on September 1 top growth was unusually vigorous and healthy. Growers started to kill the tops during the last week of August and the program was expected to be in full swing before mid-September. In Upstate New York, soil moisture supplies were adequate, although August rainfall was below normal in some areas. On Long Island, yields of Katahdins are below earlier expectations. Growers on the Island had killed a larger percentage than usual of the tops by September 1. Prospects in Pennsylvania are variable with central and southeastern producing areas showing the best outlook. Late August rains in Michigan caused improvement in the crop. Potatoes in Minnesota made generally good progress during August. Improvement in the northern section of the Red River Valley more than offset the declines in some of the other sections.

The outlook in North Dakota is exceptionally favorable, although on September 1 it was getting dry north of Grafton. In Nebraska, the crop is looking good.

In Idaho, August temperatures were well above normal but a high yield was still in prospect. Prospects in the San Luis Valley of Colorado are exceptionally good. In Washington, hot weather during August cut yield prospects for the fall crop. In the Klamath Falls and Tulalake areas of Oregon and California, potatoes have made good development. Moisture supplies have been good and there have been no heavy frosts during the growing season. The central Oregon crop made good progress during the past month. In California, however, prospects in the Monterey-San Benito area are below earlier expectations because of generally poor growing conditions.

Production of the early summer crop is placed at 11,006,000 hundredweight, 22 percent above 1957 and 11 percent above average. Some acreage in Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas was still being harvested on September 1. The combined production of the winter, early spring and late spring crops was 35,585,000 hundredweight, about 14 percent below 1957 production of these crops.

Growers of winter potatoes on September 1 reported intentions to plant 31,400 acres for the 1959 crop or 17 percent below the acreage planted for the 1958 crop. In Florida, growers cut their acreage by 15 percent. In California, the reported intentions are 19 percent below plantings for the 1958 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 sweetpotato production is forecast at 18,315,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the 1957 crop of 18,053,000 hundredweight and 7 percent below average. The indicated production is 3 percent above the August 1 forecast.

Weather conditions were very favorable in all areas for the development of the crop and indicated yields were the same or above August 1 in all States. The September 1 yield of 64.9 hundredweight per acre is the highest of record. Harvest started in most areas in August with some delay in Louisiana due to frequent rains.

TOBACCO: The 1958 production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 1,751 million pounds as of September 1. This is about 1 percent above expectations a month earlier and 5 percent above production in 1957, but 18 percent below the 1947-56 average. The outlook for all important classes improved during August as harvesting and late growing conditions were generally favorable. An average yield of 1,608 pounds per acre is now indicated, the highest of record.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,071 million pounds, is nearly 2 percent above the August 1 forecast, 10 percent above 1957, but 18 percent below the 10-year average. Growing conditions have been nearly ideal this season and, at 1,665 pounds per acre, the expected average yield is the highest of record. The last of type 14 markets completed sales on August 22 and by the end of the month about two-thirds of type 13 tobacco had been sold. Type 12 markets opened August 21, while type 11 middle belt warehouses opened September 4. Old belt markets are scheduled to begin sales on September 15.

Burley prospects of 483 million pounds are slightly above expectations a month ago. However, in Kentucky and Tennessee, the two major producing States, the outlook remained unchanged. If the present forecast materializes, this year's crop will be 1 percent below 1957, 14 percent below the 10-year average, and second only to 1955 as the smallest in 15 years. Cutting was well underway by September 1, but because of a late growing season, harvest was not as far advanced as at this date last year.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are placed at 32.4 million pounds, unchanged from last month. This compares with the 10-year average production of 38.8 million pounds. Harvesting progressed rapidly during August and by the month's end, cutting neared completion.

Prospective production of fire-cured at 14.0 million pounds is 13 percent less than produced last season and represents the smallest crop of record dating from 1919. Moisture supplies were generally ample to excessive in fire-cured sections during the growing season.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is forecast at 21.5 million pounds, 4 percent below 1957 and the lowest of record. Rainfall during the growing season ranged from adequate to excessive.

Cigar filler production is currently placed at 53.7 million pounds or 17 percent above last year. In the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania, conditions continued favorable during August and record-high yields remained in prospect. In the Miami Valley area of Ohio, type 42-44 prospects are very poor due to excessive rainfall during June, July and early August.

A cigar binder crop of 26.6 million pounds is in the offing as prospects improved in both the Connecticut Valley and Wisconsin during August. However, expected production is still 5 percent below last year and is the lowest of record.

Estimated production of cigar wrapper tobacco, at 17.8 million pounds, is 6 percent below last year's poundage. At this level, this year's crop would be the second largest of record.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production is estimated at 14,793,000 tons based on conditions prevailing on September 1. This is one percent above the August 1 forecast but about 5 percent below last year's production. While prospects deteriorated somewhat in Minnesota, Wyoming and Washington, improvement in Michigan, Kansas, Colorado and Oregon more than offset the declines. Record yields are in prospect for Idaho and Oregon with near-record yields forecast for Michigan, Kansas, and Colorado.

In the eastern area August weather was generally favorable for development, although some localities in Ohio received excessive rains in early August. Dry weather prevailed in eastern Montana, South Dakota and the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota. In the latter two States beets need rain for continued development. In Wyoming the crop is late and has not overcome the effects of below normal July temperatures. Ideal conditions for sugar beets prevailed over most of Colorado and beets have made a remarkable recovery from earlier hail damage. Yields in western Colorado, where the acreage is relatively small, are being curtailed by white fly infestation. A similar situation prevails in Utah. A long period of hot dry weather in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana taxed irrigation facilities, but most growers were able to keep up with the demand for water and prospects declined only in Washington. In California, harvest of spring planted beets got underway in all major areas except the Sacramento Valley. The outlook is more promising than earlier in the season when thin stands were prevalent in late planted fields because of heavy damage from damping off, cut worms and army worms. The prospective yield of 19.0 tons per acre, while well below that of recent years, is about average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,332,000 tons, unchanged from a month ago. Rainfall in Louisiana during August, although excessive in some localities, was generally beneficial and the crop made favorable progress during the month. However, development of cane is still behind last year due primarily to the late start in the spring. Florida conditions remain favorable for high yields again this year.

PASTURES: Pasture condition declined less than usual during August and on September 1 was the best for the date since 1942. The reported condition for the country as a whole was 86 percent of normal on September 1 compared with 74 percent a year earlier and the September 1 average of 73 percent. The dry condition in some northern States broadened during August to cover most of the Upper Great Lakes States, the Northern Great Plains, and part of the Pacific Northwest. Pastures also showed the effect of dry weather in areas of the South and the West. In contrast, pastures in the North and South Atlantic States were the most favorable for September 1 in the last 3 decades.

Pastures in the North Central States were better than on September 1 last year in spite of the sharp seasonal decline in condition in some States in the Northern part of that section of the country. In the East North Central States, condition was 87 percent of normal compared with 78 percent on September 1 last year and the average of 77 percent. Pastures were well above average for the date in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but declined seasonally and were poorer than usual in Michigan and Wisconsin. As a whole, condition of pastures in the West North Central region averaged 85 percent of normal - 5 percentage points above September 1, 1957 and 12 points above the 10-year average. Pastures were furnishing abundant grass in Missouri and Kansas but were generally short and dry in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

September 1 pastures were the best since 1950 in the South Central States. Condition, at 85 percent, compared with 70 percent at this time last year and the September 1 average of 63 percent. Pastures were generally excellent throughout the area except for dry spots in Texas.

Pasture feed in the Western States was not as good on September 1, but was above average. Hot dry weather during August reduced pastures sharply in Washington and Oregon, and to a lesser degree in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada. However, ample roughage still is available from pasture in much of this area.

In the North and South Atlantic regions, September 1 pastures furnished ample grazing. The excellent pastures were in sharp contrast to the drought damaged conditions that prevailed over most of the eastern coastal States on September 1 last year. Conditions were mostly 15 to 70 points above a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms in August 1958 is estimated at 10,593 million pounds - 1 percent below last year, but 1 percent above average for the month.

This is the fourth consecutive month that production has remained below a year earlier. In the first 8 months of 1958 U. S. milk production totaled 89.0 billion pounds, almost 400 million pounds below the January-August 1957 record outturn. Considered relative to population, August production was at the rate of 1.96 pounds per person per day - 3 percent below August a year ago and 9 percent below average.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, production was a record high for August in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Idaho, and Utah. In three of the leading dairy States, (Wisconsin, New York, and California), production was second only to either August 1956 or 1957. At the same time, August production in North Dakota, Nebraska, Georgia, Alabama, Colorado, and Oregon established new record lows for the month. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in production with 1,346 million pounds followed by New York with 752 million; California, 655 million, and Minnesota, 650 million.

Milk production in crop reporters' herds on September 1 averaged 19.10 pounds per cow in herd, just short of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. This was another record high for the date. It was 4.5 percent above last year's previous high and 15 percent above the 1947-56 average for September 1. Production per cow was above a year earlier and established new highs for all regions except the West where the September 1 output was down 1 percent. Increases ranged from 2 percent in the East North Central region to 8 percent in the North Atlantic. Seasonally, the September 1 rate of production was down 6 percent from August 1 as compared with normal downturn of 7 percent from August 1 to September 1. Production was down seasonally in all regions except the South Atlantic. In this region a 2 percent increase occurred which was slightly more than the usual upturn for this period. Crop reporters were milking 71.4 percent of the cows in their herds on September 1 which was about average for the date.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,

August 1958 ^{1/}

(In millions of pounds)

State	Aug. av. 1947-56	Aug. 1957	July 1958	Aug. 1958	State	Aug. av. 1947-56	Aug. 1957	July 1958	Aug. 1958
N.Y.	717	741	850	752	Ga.	103	100	100	95
N.J.	94	90	90	92	Ky.	253	267	267	266
Pa.	490	526	558	532	Tenn.	239	246	248	247
Ohio	490	475	505	476	Ala.	115	104	100	94
Ind.	350	344	337	323	Miss.	136	136	139	129
Ill.	461	456	462	446	Ark.	123	116	108	103
Mich.	480	478	504	484	Okla.	171	137	146	141
Wis.	1,273	1,371	1,551	1,346	Texas	279	257	254	250
Minn.	603	653	810	650	Mont.	52	46	51	46
Iowa	540	556	611	549	Idaho	121	136	147	139
Mo.	399	380	374	353	Wyo.	21	17	20	18
N.Dak.	174	162	193	158	Colo.	80	80	79	73
S.Dak.	129	130	161	136	Utah	57	64	65	65
Nebr.	205	197	216	196	Wash.	158	163	170	158
Kans.	218	181	176	171	Oreg.	114	105	114	102
Va.	191	188	199	200	Calif.	562	676	686	655
W.Va.	79	72	78	72	Other				
N.C.	150	159	163	166	States	757	868	884	855
S.C.	53	59	53	55	U. S.	10,437	10,736	11,469	10,593

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,673 million eggs during August, this is 2 percent more than in August 1957. Egg production during August was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic and South Central where production was about the same as in 1957. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and the West and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Total egg production on farms January through August was 2 percent below the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 16.5 eggs, compared with 16.1 eggs in August 1957. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the West where it was about the same as last year. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 8 months of 1958 was 140 eggs compared with 139 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 283,181,000 layers during August compared with 283,254,000 in August 1957. Compared with last year, the number of layers was up 5 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 3 percent in the West North Central and in the South Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The number of layers on September 1, 1958 totaled 287,183,000, compared with 289,151,000 on September 1, last year. Compared with 1957, decreases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. Increases were 4 percent in the East North Central and the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on September 1, 1958 was 51.6 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 50.7 eggs on September 1, 1957. The rate was above last year in all regions. Increases were 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Central and in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 are estimated at 145 million, 10 percent above September 1, 1957. Increases were 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the North Central, 9 percent in the West and 5 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age on farm September 1) totaled 432,207,000, 3 percent above a year earlier. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. A decrease of 1 percent occurred in the North Atlantic States. On September 1, about 34 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with 31 percent a year earlier.

Producers received an average of 36.9 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August compared with 35.9 cents in mid-July and 36.4 cents in mid-August 1957.

Shell egg prices showed a mixed trend during the first two weeks of August but during the latter part of the month, market prices advanced. Lighter supplies of large sizes resulted in price advances for this classification and also resulted in heavier demand for the medium sizes. During the last week in August prices were unchanged to as much as 6 cents a dozen higher than the previous week. Strength in much of the country appeared to be the result of advancing prices at New York and Chicago.

Prices received by producers in mid-August for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 17.4 cents a pound live weight, down 1.3 cents a pound from mid-July and down 2.1 cents a pound from mid-August 1957. Farm chickens averaged 14.3 cents per pound and commercial broilers 18.0 cents, compared with 13.9 cents and 20.7 cents respectively in mid-August 1957. The movement of broilers and fryers continued at record levels throughout the month. Prices during the latter part of August were about 2 cents a pound lower than during the first part of the month. Chain stores featured the sale of broilers and fryers throughout August.

The seasonal movement of fowl was heavy during August. During the first week of the month prices in the Mid-West were unchanged from the previous week while in the Southeast live fowl were freely offered at the lowest prices of the year. Over all, price declined about 2 cents a pound during the month.

Turkey prices in mid-August averaged 24.9 cents a pound live weight, compared with 24.6 cents a month earlier and 22.7 cents in mid-August 1957. Markets during the month were quiet. Sales were small in volume.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56(Av.)	50,911	54,214	74,088	28,770	48,118	31,634	287,795
1957	53,414	54,429	74,623	30,233	41,621	34,831	289,151
1958	51,773	56,845	71,536	30,443	40,532	36,054	287,183

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1947-56(Av.)	29,786	42,294	70,211	17,002	28,579	15,707	203,578
1957	20,085	26,562	48,392	11,993	14,610	10,310	131,952
1958	21,041	29,345	53,163	13,693	16,534	11,248	145,024

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

1947-56(Av.)	80,696	96,538	144,300	45,772	76,727	47,340	491,373
1957	73,499	80,991	123,015	42,226	56,231	45,141	421,103
1958	72,814	86,190	124,699	44,136	57,066	47,302	432,207

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 (Number)

1947-56(Av.)	49.6	44.1	44.4	40.6	36.3	50.7	44.2
1957	53.8	50.7	48.7	49.6	44.2	58.9	50.7
1958	54.5	51.4	50.0	50.9	44.8	59.2	51.6

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.50 per 100 pounds, the same as in mid-July, and compares with \$3.47 in mid-August 1957. Average cost of broiler growing mash on August 15 was \$5.11 per 100 pounds compared with \$5.08 a month earlier and \$4.91 in August 1957. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.99 on August 15, compared with \$4.99 on July 15 and \$4.84 on August 15 last year. The egg feed price relationship was about the same as a year earlier. The farm chicken and turkey feed price relationships were more favorable but the broiler feed ratio was less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35.1	40.0	34.0	453	440	374
N.H.	44.2	46.0	45.0	524	460	450
Vt.	47.5	50.0	48.0	2,849	2,950	2,832
Mass.	49.0	50.0	52.0	1,596	1,500	1,508
R.I.	42.6	42.0	44.0	294	252	264
Conn.	46.6	47.0	49.0	1,830	1,880	1,960
N.Y.	44.5	51.0	50.0	29,751	35,139	33,400
N.J.	48.9	29.0	65.0	9,180	4,756	10,140
Pa.	47.6	43.0	60.0	63,182	53,449	76,080
Ohio	54.2	54.0	54.0 ✓	194,063	180,522	184,140
Ind.	52.6	59.0	60.0 ✓	245,396	262,550	267,000
Ill.	54.7	64.0	66.0 ✓	490,690	529,664	568,062
Mich.	43.5	49.5	50.0	76,982	91,278	94,050
Wis.	52.0	58.5	47.0	134,818	157,072	127,464
Minn.	46.4	56.5	48.0	254,600	327,192	274,608
Iowa	50.2	60.5	63.0 ✓	534,465	615,164	647,010
Mo.	36.9	44.0	50.0 ✓	150,218	151,052	159,650
N.Dak.	21.1	26.0	18.0	25,781	34,528	24,390
S.Dak.	26.6	33.0	23.0	103,109	129,855	88,688
Nebr.	28.5	45.0	52.0	196,461	222,300	285,116
Kans.	24.2	29.0	38.0	55,066	44,283	60,344
Del.	43.7	30.0	67.0	6,767	4,320	8,509
Md.	45.8	33.5	62.0	22,036	15,176	29,202
Va.	39.0	26.5	52.0	37,064	21,120	41,444
W.Va.	41.8	42.0	54.0	9,355	6,216	8,370
N.C.	30.8	32.5	45.0	66,382	60,125	82,440
S.C.	19.5	26.0	30.0	24,460	23,816	26,670
Ga.	17.3	26.0	30.0	51,319	71,188	81,330
Fla.	15.8	24.0	26.0	9,442	13,368	14,924
Ky.	36.6	41.0	45.0	77,355	64,739	69,615
Tenn.	29.0	31.0	38.0	57,660	45,229	56,544
Ala.	19.8	26.0	32.0	48,110	57,772	66,848
Miss.	21.3	25.0	32.0	39,604	37,575	46,176
Ark.	20.8	27.0	33.0	20,299	13,932	15,510
La.	20.4	23.0	30.0	14,503	13,524	17,460
Okla.	18.4	21.0	34.0	14,499	4,914	10,336
Texas	18.3	23.5	26.0	41,525	40,020	44,720
Mont.	16.4	21.0	12.0	2,804	3,843	2,064
Idaho	56.4	68.0	70.0	2,133	4,080	3,990
Wyo.	19.7	27.0	26.0	1,117	1,755	1,586
Colo.	29.1	51.5	54.0	14,062	25,029	24,138
N.Mex.	17.0	28.5	30.0	1,117	1,482	1,410
Ariz.	17.0	37.5	31.0	139	1,500	1,116
Utah	44.8	56.0	54.0	1,584	2,688	2,646
Nev.	37.6	54.0	55.0	109	216	220
Wash.	62.5	81.0	80.0	1,655	3,564	4,400
Oreg.	48.2	70.0	72.0	1,420	2,520	3,384
Calif.	46.8	65.0	68.0	5,978	16,835	16,184
U.S.	38.8	46.8	49.0	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,588,766

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	24.3	25.5	29.0	1,332	765	957
Minn.	17.4	22.5	31.0	14,795	12,600	22,909
Iowa	18.9	24.0	28.0	281	288	336
N. Dak.	13.0	19.0	22.0	91,980	91,504	120,780
S. Dak.	10.4	18.5	21.0	28,959	27,602	37,275
Nebr.	12.8	16.0	19.0	750	224	171
Mont.	15.6	16.0	19.0	54,245	28,960	37,145
Idaho	32.8	43.0	39.0	20,225	22,446	23,205
Wyo.	16.7	23.0	23.0	1,327	920	782
Colo.	18.6	25.5	19.0	1,751	1,122	950
N. Mex.	14.4	13.5	14.5	264	230	290
Utah	32.5	36.0	31.0	2,803	2,664	2,480
Nev.	29.4	36.0	37.0	355	504	592
Wash.	23.2	33.0	25.0	12,248	7,062	3,900
Oreg.	25.6	30.0	27.0	5,249	3,330	2,700
U. S.	14.9	20.5	23.0	236,707	200,221	254,472

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	13.6	23.0	28.0	666	2,438	476
N. Dak.	11.8	18.0	22.0	24,387	26,640	18,238
S. Dak.	10.2	16.5	21.0	2,454	1,947	1,470
Mont.	1/ 17.7	15.0	20.0	1/ 7,991	8,655	1,010
U. S.	11.9	17.4	21.9	29,904	39,680	21,224

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1947-56	535,344	190,444	198,306	30,392	161,730	1,116,216
1957	425,988	155,318	167,499	39,942	158,355	947,102
1958 2/	827,779	195,653	224,866	21,532	176,781	1,446,611

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated September 1, 1958.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	40.2	52.0	49.0	3,270	4,316	3,381
N.H.	35.9	41.0	42.0	96	41	42
Vt.	34.0	44.0	40.0	704	572	440
Mass.	36.7	38.0	41.0	119	76	82
Conn.	33.0	30.0	36.0	75	30	36
N.Y.	38.4	53.0	52.0	26,081	35,404	31,980
N.J.	36.0	31.0	38.0	1,292	992	988
Pa.	36.5	39.0	43.5	27,353	30,264	32,060
Ohio	40.2	38.0	52.0 ✓	45,067	42,256	56,108
Ind.	39.2	34.0	50.0 ✓	49,645	36,108	49,400
Ill.	42.0	39.0	53.0 ✓	142,574	107,289	138,489
Mich.	36.6	39.5	51.0	47,219	40,882	53,295
Wis.	45.2	52.5	57.0	129,369	140,070	150,537
Minn.	37.9	42.0	54.0	185,805	167,832	207,144
Iowa	36.3	41.5	46.0 ✓	213,763	217,252	221,536
Mo.	27.8	31.0	32.0	36,756	34,348	24,096
N.Dak.	26.8	32.0	38.0	51,855	58,688	71,782
S.Dak.	27.4	35.0	40.0	90,895	110,565	125,080
Nebr.	23.0	33.5	36.0	51,780	51,791	52,308
Kans.	23.3	30.5	26.0	24,280	34,190	15,158
Del.	34.4	32.0	42.0	261	256	252
Md.	35.6	36.5	39.0	1,934	2,300	2,106
Va.	33.8	30.0	39.0	4,286	3,990	4,407
W.Va.	32.4	36.0	40.0	1,366	1,224	1,160
N.C.	32.6	30.5	32.0	12,132	13,969	12,608
S.C.	28.6	29.5	31.0	14,208	16,254	13,671
Ga.	27.8	28.0	33.0	11,684	11,032	10,395
Fla.	21.6	22.0	27.0	582	616	810
Ky.	27.4	26.5	32.0	2,057	1,431	1,376
Tenn.	28.4	25.5	30.0	5,804	5,253	4,200
Ala.	27.5	25.0	31.0	3,584	3,000	2,976
Miss.	32.8	37.0	33.0	8,221	12,617	4,158
Ark.	32.8	29.0	29.0	9,015	11,542	7,511
La.	28.8	27.0	23.0	2,362	2,565	1,518
Okla.	19.5	20.0	30.0	12,690	14,620	21,480
Texas	20.9	21.5	32.0	23,852	35,260	43,552
Mont.	33.4	34.0	37.0	9,054	9,486	9,398
Idaho	44.2	47.5	47.0	8,327	8,218	8,930
Wyo.	30.2	36.0	34.0	4,001	4,320	3,944
Colo.	30.6	35.5	35.0	5,016	6,070	4,970
N.Mex.	22.4	27.0	35.0	535	513	595
Ariz.	44.9	60.0	55.0	479	600	495
Utah	45.8	52.0	46.0	1,886	2,028	1,656
Nev.	41.3	46.0	47.0	251	230	235
Wash.	46.8	51.0	40.0	7,294	9,639	6,560
Oreg.	31.6	36.0	31.5	9,572	10,779	10,174
Calif.	30.4	34.0	32.0	5,506	7,582	6,272
U.S.	34.3	37.4	44.5	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,419,351

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	16.0	18.0	16.0	97	108	80
N. J.	19.4	14.0	24.0	518	616	1,032
Pa.	17.6	13.0	21.0	398	221	336
Ohio	22.0	23.0	24.5 ✓	23,290	32,683	35,942
Ind.	22.3	24.5	26.0 ✓	38,865	52,994	59,540
Ill.	23.4	25.5	27.5 ✓	90,978	126,837	142,588
Mich.	20.0	22.0	23.0	2,278	5,192	6,325
Wis.	14.3	17.0	15.0	693	1,717	1,785
Minn.	18.4	21.5	19.0	26,839	54,804	58,444
Iowa	21.7	26.0	27.0 ✓	39,630	72,592	82,026
Mo.	18.0	21.5	23.0 ✓	25,211	35,196	45,425
N. Dak.	12.8	18.5	15.0	627	3,404	3,975
S. Dak.	14.4	16.5	11.0	1,462	3,069	2,783
Nebr.	19.4	27.0	30.0	1,582	3,699	5,820
Kans.	11.4	11.5	21.0	4,043	2,461	6,909
Del.	16.4	17.5	22.0	1,345	2,572	3,564
Md.	17.6	18.5	23.0	1,870	3,496	4,324
Va.	17.4	20.0	22.0	2,997	4,960	5,918
N. C.	16.4	21.0	22.0	4,894	8,736	9,064
S. C.	11.3	15.5	17.0	1,266	5,100	6,035
Ga.	10.6	14.0	16.0	410	1,400	1,760
Fla.	1/ 18.9	23.0	24.0	1/ 347	1,035	1,104
Ky.	17.7	20.5	22.0	2,194	2,665	3,080
Tenn.	17.7	22.5	23.0	3,322	4,208	5,359
Ala.	19.1	20.0	21.0	1,488	2,440	2,688
Miss.	15.7	19.0	21.0	6,016	11,685	15,498
Ark.	16.9	23.5	24.0	12,253	32,500	44,760
La.	16.6	21.0	23.0	975	2,499	2,760
Okla.	10.7	17.0	22.0	410	510	924
Texas	1/ 16.2	26.0	32.0	52	442	928
U. S.	20.3	23.1	24.0	296,294	479,841	560,776
1/ Short-time average.						

RICE						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/ 1,000	bags 1/ 1,000	bags 1/ 1,000
Mo.	2/ 2,591	3,300	3,100	2/ 89	129	130
Miss.	2/ 2,631	3,200	2,800	2/ 994	992	1,120
Ark.	2,403	3,325	3,300	10,616	11,039	11,121
La.	2,107	2,650	2,850	12,270	10,600	11,742
Texas	2,462	3,200	3,300	12,863	11,104	12,540
Calif.	3,251	4,100	4,300	10,361	9,266	11,094
U. S.	2,465	3,219	3,336	46,975	43,130	47,747
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.						
2/ Short-time average.						

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	29.7	34.0	32.0	93	34	32
N.Y.	31.4	39.0	44.0	2,241	1,911	1,760
N.J.	36.4	40.5	42.0	700	1,012	1,260
Pa.	36.8	38.0	41.0	6,484	8,284	9,758
Ohio	31.4	31.0	37.0	1,594	3,472	4,070
Ind.	28.5	28.5	31.0	1,171	3,078	2,387
Ill.	31.4	23.0	29.0	1,924	3,450	3,625
Mich.	31.3	33.5	45.0	3,236	2,848	3,780
Wis.	36.3	35.0	39.5	5,144	1,820	1,778
Minn.	26.2	25.0	36.0	29,892	20,475	28,908
Iowa	27.2	31.0	35.0	748	868	700
Mo.	25.1	22.0	26.0	4,984	7,898	8,216
N.Dak.	21.4	21.5	28.0	54,230	75,207	106,764
S.Dak.	18.2	23.0	29.0	16,125	12,167	14,877
Nebr.	18.6	31.0	27.5	5,141	7,409	7,700
Kans.	17.4	22.0	27.0	5,872	15,136	19,494
Del.	31.3	34.0	35.0	381	544	595
Md.	34.4	36.0	36.0	2,749	3,096	3,132
Va.	33.7	31.0	36.0	3,225	3,658	4,536
W.Va.	32.6	32.0	36.0	403	352	432
N.C.	30.0	28.0	31.5	1,375	1,876	2,048
S.C.	24.4	26.0	29.0	522	1,196	1,160
Ga.	23.5	26.0	29.0	170	338	348
Ky.	26.2	24.5	29.0	2,073	2,646	2,668
Tenn.	19.8	19.5	23.0	1,536	1,677	1,380
Miss.	^{1/} 26.1	25.0	20.0	201	450	60
Ark.	22.4	19.5	19.0	344	1,072	418
Okla.	15.8	18.5	30.0	1,764	6,938	14,640
Texas	15.7	21.0	23.0	1,892	5,481	8,694
Mont.	26.8	26.5	30.0	22,157	45,606	48,540
Idaho	33.8	35.0	33.0	13,861	20,195	16,368
Wyo.	28.9	37.0	35.0	3,714	4,144	3,710
Colo.	24.8	30.5	26.0	11,347	18,208	14,118
N.Mex.	26.4	32.0	36.0	595	672	1,080
Ariz.	52.6	59.0	54.0	7,990	10,620	8,748
Utah	43.6	45.0	40.0	6,170	8,550	7,080
Nev.	35.8	41.0	42.0	711	738	756
Wash.	33.8	41.0	31.0	9,333	32,021	21,793
Oreg.	34.8	35.5	34.5	13,345	21,868	19,976
Calif.	34.4	40.0	36.5	57,305	78,680	68,912
U. S.	27.2	29.0	31.2	302,770	435,695	466,301

^{1/} Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage		For harvest 1958	Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1957		1947-56	1957	cated	1947-56	1957	cated
	1947-56:					1958			1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	2	24	31	31.2	45.0	50.0	59	1,080	1,550
Ill.	1	22	22	1/40.0	45.0	47.0	24	990	1,034
Iowa	10	308	265	1/28.8	45.0	50.0	375	13,860	13,250
Mo.	57	590	720	20.8	44.0	48.0	1,376	25,960	34,560
S.Dak.	43	236	201	14.6	29.0	30.0	645	6,844	6,030
Nebr.	306	1,983	1,686	19.0	39.0	45.0	5,301	77,337	75,870
Kans.	1,945	6,149	4,120	17.4	21.0	29.0	33,169	129,129	119,480
Va.	1/ 9	11	14	1/33.0	28.0	35.0	1/297	308	490
N.C.	43	100	117	26.9	26.0	33.0	1,160	2,600	3,861
S.C.	7	15	16	17.5	19.0	22.0	124	285	352
Ga.	1/26	40	35	1/18.6	21.0	21.0	1/516	840	735
Ky.	1/ 7	37	50	1/27.5	40.0	43.0	1/188	1,480	2,150
Tenn.	1/15	76	40	1/22.1	27.0	30.0	1/338	2,052	1,200
Ala.	30	43	48	17.5	18.0	19.0	538	774	912
Miss.	1/ 7	43	75	1/16.8	30.0	35.0	1/127	1,290	2,625
Ark.	28	158	134	18.0	26.5	30.0	559	4,187	4,020
La.	4	7	12	20.9	25.0	25.0	79	175	300
Okla.	706	922	738	13.4	16.5	23.0	9,740	15,213	16,974
Texas	4,440	7,326	7,253	21.3	32.5	35.0	96,256	238,095	253,855
Colo.	265	669	427	12.2	19.0	25.0	3,050	12,711	10,675
N.Mex.	284	369	306	14.5	23.0	27.0	4,341	8,487	8,262
Ariz.	71	111	100	44.9	52.0	55.0	3,260	5,772	5,500
Calif.	112	236	271	45.1	53.0	57.0	5,292	12,508	15,447
U. S.	8,382	19,475	16,681	19.6	28.9	34.7	165,998	561,977	579,132

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	630	590	500	1,280	800	400
Kans.	240	320	330	930	1,100	600
Okla.	290	325	375	11,400	13,300	13,300
Texas	278	325	400	6,910	9,900	6,400
Colo.	208	280	200	7,380	11,200	3,200
N.Mex.	220	260	365	4,940	6,500	8,900
U. S.	258	303	347	32,840	42,800	32,800

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1		
	Indi-			Indi-					
	Average: 1947-56	1957	1958	Average: 1947-56	1957	1958	Average: 1947-56	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.12	1.11	1.24	718	595	662	74	77	96
N.H.	1.29	1.28	1.47	366	283	321	73	72	92
Vt.	1.43	1.52	1.54	1,242	1,159	1,172	78	76	91
Mass.	1.60	1.53	1.90	477	378	462	71	34	94
R.I.	1.74	1.42	2.05	44	27	39	80	36	98
Conn.	1.74	1.60	2.04	416	330	412	78	28	99
N. Y.	1.67	1.74	1.98	5,513	5,447	6,209	72	64	87
N. J.	1.89	1.57	2.13	455	359	514	74	11	90
Pa.	1.52	1.42	1.70	3,398	3,167	3,886	74	33	91
Ohio	1.53	1.67	1.63	3,769	3,708	3,555	78	67	97
Ind.	1.52	1.71	1.69	2,623	2,587	2,526	80	88	97
Ill.	1.70	1.94	1.98	4,451	5,008	4,975	77	86	95
Mich.	1.48	1.67	1.42	3,519	3,542	2,942	77	74	74
Wis.	1.86	2.24	1.74	7,458	8,945	6,945	76	79	63
Minn.	1.67	2.02	1.83	6,452	7,387	6,321	78	89	69
Iowa	1.67	2.12	2.04	6,118	7,938	7,593	74	86	92
Mo.	1.23	1.48	1.51	4,074	4,605	4,815	70	72	94
N.Dak.	.99	1.15	1.04	3,597	4,355	3,782	76	80	61
S.Dak.	.82	1.22	1.00	4,001	6,897	5,683	72	84	57
Nebr.	1.08	1.38	1.40	5,494	7,999	7,690	74	86	91
Kans.	1.43	1.82	2.09	3,118	4,400	4,679	68	63	93
Del.	1.44	1.33	1.58	93	65	76	77	21	96
Md.	1.47	1.40	1.73	647	589	762	80	23	96
Va.	1.20	1.27	1.51	1,630	1,512	1,937	79	48	98
W.Va.	1.28	1.30	1.49	984	903	1,051	82	48	96
N.C.	1.02	1.11	1.21	1,234	1,140	1,181	78	71	91
S.C.	.86	.94	1.04	522	492	504	69	69	83
Ga.	.68	.96	1.04	695	550	590	73	70	85
Fla.	.96	1.63	1.66	109	196	223	80	84	90
Ky.	1.27	1.45	1.54	2,235	2,366	2,569	76	73	97
Tenn.	1.11	1.22	1.33	1,801	1,801	2,008	70	75	91
Ala.	.84	.93	1.03	686	694	796	70	65	90
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.45	894	1,180	1,174	70	80	91
Ark.	1.06	1.28	1.30	1,138	1,186	1,192	66	91	92
La.	1.22	1.38	1.41	440	572	618	74	78	89
Okla.	1.17	1.26	1.45	1,775	1,790	2,025	64	73	93
Texas	1.00	1.23	1.32	1,690	2,316	2,503	55	65	76
Mont.	1.16	1.29	1.28	2,709	2,992	2,973	79	76	74
Idaho	2.34	2.56	2.54	2,598	3,256	3,041	87	91	88
Wyo.	1.14	1.41	1.32	1,256	1,683	1,609	78	97	81
Colo.	1.62	1.90	1.81	2,285	2,935	2,757	72	88	84
N.Mex.	2.18	2.38	2.47	468	603	644	70	70	78
Ariz.	2.62	3.06	3.08	668	766	754	85	88	83
Utah	2.16	2.50	2.29	1,209	1,483	1,357	80	92	75
Nev.	1.61	1.75	1.72	603	666	659	86	93	91
Wash.	1.91	2.17	2.02	1,529	1,802	1,578	79	84	56
Oreg.	1.75	1.89	1.89	1,798	1,975	1,918	78	86	74
Calif.	3.21	3.37	3.37	6,097	6,768	6,789	77	82	86
U.S.	1.42	1.65	1.63	105,094	121,402	118,471	73	74	86

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1958	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.65	14	16	20
N.H.	1.83	1.65	1.95	20	28	37
Vt.	1.91	2.05	2.00	108	207	220
Mass.	2.15	2.05	2.35	60	92	115
R.I.	2.30	1.90	2.45	6	8	10
Conn.	2.38	2.10	2.60	98	126	161
N.Y.	2.07	2.10	2.30	1,396	2,104	2,443
N.J.	2.34	1.80	2.50	212	209	312
Pa.	1.91	1.60	2.00	954	1,214	1,670
Ohio	1.88	1.90	1.85	1,451	1,915	1,828
Ind.	1.91	2.00	2.00	1,176	1,526	1,374
Ill.	2.31	2.35	2.40	2,329	3,281	3,014
Mich.	1.63	1.80	1.50	2,146	2,592	2,096
Wis.	2.18	2.45	1.80	4,166	6,380	4,828
Minn.	2.20	2.35	2.10	3,687	5,633	4,782
Iowa	2.17	2.35	2.25	2,974	6,063	5,342
Mo.	2.38	2.60	2.70	879	1,534	1,512
N.Dak.	1.49	1.55	1.35	1,092	2,300	1,943
S.Dak.	1.46	1.75	1.40	1,611	4,163	3,297
Nebr.	1.90	2.25	2.25	2,943	5,074	4,921
Kans.	1.81	2.15	2.50	2,025	3,079	3,330
Del.	2.11	2.05	2.30	15	16	18
Md.	2.11	1.85	2.40	160	196	269
Va.	2.22	2.15	2.50	352	568	700
W.Va.	1.84	1.65	2.00	193	262	340
N.C.	2.02	2.10	2.20	123	185	189
Ga.	1.80	2.20	2.30	24	62	71
Ky.	1.99	2.20	2.40	479	664	732
Tenn.	1.89	2.05	2.20	277	373	425
Ala.	1.68	1.80	1.90	33	38	44
Miss.	1.92	2.30	2.30	35	34	30
Ark.	2.14	2.10	2.30	132	126	113
La.	1.92	1.80	1.90	46	41	38
Okla.	1.76	1.85	2.15	790	668	806
Texas	2.12	2.25	2.60	509	500	582
Mont.	1.64	1.75	1.70	1,358	1,822	1,805
Idaho	2.78	2.95	2.95	2,202	2,832	1,661
Wyo.	1.68	1.90	1.80	618	939	898
Colo.	2.18	2.40	2.30	1,544	2,033	1,987
N.Mex.	2.86	3.10	3.15	390	499	526
Ariz.	2.86	3.40	3.40	571	649	643
Utah	2.50	2.85	2.60	998	1,265	1,144
Nev.	2.86	3.20	3.20	316	374	374
Wash.	2.21	2.50	2.30	775	1,080	943
Oreg.	2.75	2.70	2.85	759	940	943
Calif.	4.63	4.60	4.70	4,842	5,382	5,334
U.S.	2.16	2.27	2.18	46,887	69,092	64,870

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.20	1.15	1.30	543	492	556
N.H.	1.39	1.30	1.50	234	208	232
Vt.	1.50	1.50	1.55	786	693	702
Mass.	1.68	1.50	1.90	292	216	266
R.I.	1.77	1.40	2.00	25	15	22
Conn.	1.76	1.50	1.95	204	140	174
N.Y.	1.62	1.60	1.85	3,509	3,064	3,437
N.J.	1.67	1.40	1.75	177	111	145
Pa.	1.42	1.35	1.55	2,281	1,821	2,049
Ohio	1.38	1.50	1.45	2,165	1,702	1,630
Ind.	1.31	1.45	1.45	1,112	851	928
Ill.	1.42	1.55	1.65	1,694	1,465	1,716
Mich.	1.32	1.40	1.25	1,250	918	820
Wis.	1.62	1.90	1.65	3,013	2,384	1,947
Minn.	1.42	1.55	1.45	1,339	986	876
Iowa	1.40	1.65	1.70	2,887	1,671	2,118
Mo.	1.09	1.15	1.25	1,151	688	1,069
Nebr.	1.13	1.30	1.60	157	23	86
Kans.	1.18	1.60	2.00	141	48	120
Del.	1.46	1.30	1.55	39	26	29
Md.	1.37	1.30	1.55	357	296	353
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.35	504	466	566
W.Va.	1.23	1.25	1.35	513	466	518
N.C.	1.12	1.20	1.30	124	160	190
Ky.	1.24	1.35	1.40	505	632	707
Tenn.	1.13	1.15	1.35	195	228	305
Ala.	.98	.95	1.15	39	49	63
Miss.	1.12	1.35	1.45	69	169	190
Ark.	1.10	1.20	1.30	37	47	52
La.	1.20	1.30	1.45	62	84	100
Mont.	1.23	1.25	1.25	311	321	331
Idaho	1.37	1.45	1.35	172	204	190
Wyo.	1.13	1.20	1.30	133	169	192
Colo.	1.32	1.50	1.30	250	358	313
N.Mex.	1.33	1.50	1.70	17	21	34
Utah	1.62	1.70	1.70	63	90	90
Nev.	1.33	1.30	1.30	58	53	53
Wash.	2.00	2.10	1.95	391	433	386
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.85	255	319	294
U.S.	1.41	1.49	1.54	27,055	22,087	23,849

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.16	1.30	1.25	113	88	100
Ill.	1.08	1.20	1.20	134	126	108
Mo.	1.06	1.25	1.25	1,228	1,361	1,456
Kans.	1.10	1.20	1.40	97	56	59
Del.	1.27	1.10	1.35	25	14	16
Md.	1.24	1.00	1.35	69	42	68
Va.	1.02	.80	1.25	460	197	354
W. Va.	1.06	1.00	1.20	36	20	22
N. C.	.99	1.05	1.20	469	331	359
S. C.	.86	.95	1.15	184	125	144
Ga.	.86	.90	1.00	148	83	94
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.30	820	715	744
Tenn.	1.00	1.10	1.20	869	730	764
Ala.	.92	.95	1.05	125	133	131
Miss.	1.12	1.45	1.45	306	274	280
Ark.	.98	1.25	1.25	485	419	444
La.	1.20	1.40	1.45	99	76	86
Okla.	1.04	1.05	1.25	103	62	74
U. S.	1.04	1.16	1.25	5,768	4,852	5,303

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.18	1.30	1.10	80	49	42
Minn.	1.10	1.20	1.15	994	553	493
Mo.	1.00	1.30	1.40	150	209	225
N. Dak.	.84	.85	.80	1,935	1,586	1,418
S. Dak.	.62	.80	.70	2,049	2,405	2,125
Nebr.	.69	.80	.80	2,129	2,606	2,423
Kans.	.98	1.25	1.40	639	755	820
Ark.	.92	1.20	1.30	156	196	218
Okla.	1.01	1.10	1.30	414	420	456
Texas	.92	1.20	1.25	165	206	221
Mont.	.79	.80	.80	616	518	493
Idaho	1.08	1.20	1.15	148	156	138
Wyo.	.79	.95	.85	355	405	380
Colo.	.94	1.15	1.00	361	344	290
N. Mex.	.70	1.00	1.00	16	30	28
Utah	1.17	1.20	1.20	111	90	96
Nev.	1.00	1.05	1.00	205	220	212
Wash.	1.27	1.45	1.25	66	67	55
Oreg.	1.12	1.25	1.20	334	334	336
Calif.	1.22	1.40	1.40	163	164	172
U. S.	.80	.92	.89	11,087	11,313	10,641

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1957	Indicated:	Average:	1957	Indicated
	1947-56:		1958	1947-56:		1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	840	1,150	950	54	46	28
New York	1,015	1,120	1,220	1,428	1,165	1,293
Michigan	921	760	1,000	4,038	3,754	5,090
Total N. E.	941	825	1,037	5,522	4,965	6,411
Nebraska	1,518	1,700	1,600	1,055	969	1,024
Montana	1,473	1,600	1,600	204	240	256
Idaho	1,655	1,850	1,800	2,289	2,128	2,574
Wyoming	1,317	1,550	1,350	869	868	986
Washington	1,681	1,950	1,800	352	838	1,188
Total N. W.	1,552	1,763	1,665	4,770	5,043	6,028
Colorado	792	1,130	850	1,897	1,955	1,717
New Mexico	344	520	600	242	114	150
Arizona	441	500	500	44	10	15
Utah	433	800	400	42	88	44
Total S. W.	673	1,042	799	2,226	2,167	1,926
California						
Large Lima	1,607	1,546	1,900	1,162	943	1,197
Baby Lima	1,555	2,029	2,100	795	345	420
Other	1,197	1,221	1,345	2,350	2,308	2,824
Total California	1,346	1,347	1,516	4,307	3,596	4,441
United States	1,088	1,157	1,242	16,825	15,771	18,806

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1957	Indicated:	Average:	1957	Indicated
	1947-56:		1958	1947-56:		1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	950	1,050	900	41	42	36
N. Dak.	911	1,100	1,100	49	22	22
Mont.	1,094	1,150	---	71	46	---
Idaho	1,201	1,150	1,300	1,177	1,208	1,001
Wyo.	1,293	1,600	---	61	48	---
Colo.	867	900	1,200	90	108	144
Wash.	1,140	1,300	1,020	1,734	1,560	1,030
Oreg.	884	1,500	1,400	110	165	98
Calif.	1,094	1,420	1,100	106	71	22
U. S.	1,136	1,229	1,148	3,440	3,270	2,353

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56		1958	1947-56		1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,652	2,060	2,000	215,035	218,360	212,000
N.C.	1,314	1,700	1,700	284,474	306,000	306,000
Tenn.	778	825	900	2,670	2,475	2,700
Total (Va.- N.C. area)	1,437	1,823	1,802	502,179	526,835	520,700
S.C.	756	975	1,000	11,468	11,700	13,000
Ga.	845	910	1,125	571,760	464,100	573,750
Fla.	875	880	1,100	59,546	45,760	59,400
Ala.	836	660	1,050	241,232	135,300	219,450
Miss.	376	425	400	3,199	2,975	2,400
Total (S.E. area)	839	839	1,096	887,204	659,835	868,000
Ark.	385	450	465	2,480	1,800	1,860
Okla.	622	800	1,200	103,656	87,200	144,000
Texas	498	540	775	213,524	159,840	250,325
N.Mex.	1,075	1,600	1,700	7,437	9,600	11,900
Total (S.W. area)	540	623	899	327,694	258,440	408,085
U. S.	870	970	1,171	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,796,785

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56		1958	1947-56		1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.0	13.0	13.0	148	91	91
Minn.	9.9	6.0	12.0	12,069	3,702	5,844
Iowa	12.5	13.5	16.0	742	189	208
N.Dak.	8.1	4.5	8.0	18,490	15,124	21,240
S.Dak.	8.4	6.5	12.0	5,641	4,914	7,896
Texas	6.1	7.0	12.0	827	126	360
Mont.	7.4	5.0	8.0	579	275	160
Ariz.	1/ 25.4	38.0	25.0	319	38	25
Calif.	26.4	37.0	35.0	2,061	1,295	1,645
U. S.	9.0	5.3	9.6	41,170	25,754	37,469

1/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1957	Indi-	Average:	1957	Indi-
	1947-56:	1958	cated	1947-56:	1958	cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	12.1	13.2	13.0	200	289	273
Mich.	10.7	13.0	14.5	672	907	1,044
Wis.	10.0	9.9	9.0	94	78	77
Minn.	10.5	12.7	12.0	585	840	828
N. Dak.	10.3	12.9	12.0	295	477	444
S. Dak.	11.5	12.6	12.5	52	63	68
Nebr.	13.8	15.0	15.0	735	895	915
Kans.	10.5	15.7	15.5	66	140	127
Mont.	12.9	15.7	14.5	681	891	812
Idaho	18.1	20.2	21.0	1,386	1,777	1,785
Wyo.	13.5	15.1	14.0	440	559	532
Colo.	15.5	17.7	17.5	1,896	2,399	2,485
Utah	15.2	16.2	12.0	470	470	408
Wash.	21.8	24.7	24.0	504	846	816
Oreg.	21.6	24.1	25.0	389	462	475
Calif. 1/	19.1	22.0	19.0	3,222	4,308	3,610
Other States	13.3	16.3	16.2	83	96	94
U.S.	15.3	17.7	16.7	11,770	15,497	14,793

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1957	Indi-	Average:	1957	Indi-
	1947-56:	1958	cated	1947-56:	1958	cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	20.1	22.0	23.5	5,557	5,350	5,828
Florida	32.3	41.7	42.0	1,239	1,400	1,504
U.S.	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1947-56	1957	Average 1947-56	1957
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Virginia	11	1,253	1,470	1,650	1,000
North Carolina	11	1,192	1,355	1,550	98,490
Total Old Belt	11	1,209	1,388	1,578	230,350
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,400	1,535	1,775	255,750
North Carolina	13	1,364	1,560	1,750	328,840
South Carolina	13	1,368	1,650	1,700	334,630
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,366	1,613	1,721	85,800
Georgia	14	1,238	1,290	1,520	128,700
Florida	14	1,145	1,350	1,450	214,500
Alabama	14	988	1,125	1,325	81,270
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,221	1,298	1,508	15,390
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,304	1,471	1,665	371
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,157	1,245	1,375	97,031
Kentucky	22	1,168	1,365	1,400	8,590
Tennessee	22	1,288	1,575	1,575	9,146
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,250	1,512	1,522	24,412
Kentucky	23	1,110	1,100	1,250	33,558
Tennessee	23	1,108	1,170	1,300	6,710
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,109	1,113	1,259	1,638
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,120	1,380	1,442	8,430
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,390	1,545	1,500	14,523
Indiana	31	1,416	1,580	1,650	11,060
Missouri	31	1,120	1,565	1,450	4,538
Kansas	31	1,074			
Virginia	31	1,730	2,005	2,100	20,852
West Virginia	31	1,400	1,425	1,600	3,278
North Carolina	31	1,728	1,975	2,100	18,811
Kentucky	31	1,360	1,560	1,550	319,960
Tennessee	31	1,390	1,585	1,600	95,100
Total Burley Belt	31	1,386	1,592	1,596	488,111
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	804	850	925	31,250
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	1,323	1,512	1,526	519,561
					13,950
					11,055
					4,060
					21,840
					3,520
					19,950
					314,650
					94,400
					483,425
					32,375
					515,800

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
		1947-56	1958	1947-56	1958
		Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
3B Dark Air-cured					
Kentucky	35	1,255	1,405	14,634	10,538
Tennessee	35	1,269	1,450	4,369	3,335
Total One Sucker	35	1,258	1,416	19,068	13,873
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,194	1,265	10,388	5,946
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	968	1,030	3,345	2,678
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,197	1,316	32,801	22,497
CLASS 4, CIGAR WRAPPERS					
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,561	1,400	49,486	41,160
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,536	1,260	8,560	4,662
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,557	1,384	58,046	45,822
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					
Connecticut	51	1,624	1,850	13,499	5,180
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,624	1,850	13,647	5,180
Massachusetts	52	1,794	2,080	8,969	2,704
Connecticut	52	1,690	1,950	3,041	488
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,766	2,059	12,010	3,192
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,488	1,700	10,047	7,650
Wisconsin	55	1,494	1,690	15,570	12,168
Minnesota	55	1,331	---	415	---
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,690	15,985	12,168
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	27 1,581	1,756	27 52,327	28,190
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Massachusetts	61	1,160	1,520	2,181	3,040
Connecticut	61	1,090	1,490	7,384	8,732
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,106	1,411	9,565	11,772
Georgia	62	1,182	1,310	1,230	1,441
Florida	62	1,216	1,370	4,706	5,617
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,208	1,357	5,936	7,058
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,142	1,437	15,501	18,830
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,498	1,491	125,874	92,842
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Total Louisiana Perique	72	623	650	204	156
UNITED STATES	ALL	1,315	1,479	2,134,443	1,660,553

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern States:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,250
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,650
Vermont	890	550	570	1,100
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,400
Rhode Island	169	100	190	145
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,280
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	19,000
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,800
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,700
Delaware	316	330	370	370
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,380
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	11,500
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,600
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,675
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,240	56,850
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	3,200
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	2,190
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	11,000
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,100
Minnesota	237	256	250	325
Iowa	177	35	230	100
Missouri	1,021	550	780	920
Nebraska	64	36	50	30
Kansas	296	50	290	201
Kentucky	319	445	188	390
Tennessee	333	400	400	590
Arkansas	445	725	48	560
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	22,234
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	105
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,480
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	714
Utah	410	360	440	330
Washington	25,978	17,700	3/ 33,200	31,800
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,680
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,100
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	47,729
Total 35 States	108,163	100,852	118,548	126,813

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800.

3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	10	7	1	15
Mass.	79	95	8	115
R.I.	15	13	1	19
Conn.	143	145	35	170
N.Y.	1,251	1,030	150	1,390
N.J.	1,700	2,100	2,000	2,600
Pa.	2,451	2,340	2,300	3,100
Ohio	959	1,000	900	1,100
Ind.	415	425	322	460
Ill.	1,346	1,200	670	1,070
Mich.	3,020	2,600	2,950	3,000
Mo.	483	350	450	390
Kans.	110	47	155	135
Del.	127	70	70	100
Md.	447	400	400	510
Va.	1,331	1,500	1,420	1,950
W.Va.	612	520	470	870
N.C.	1,157	950	1,500	1,350
S.C.	3,031	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ga.	2,420	1,600	2,100	4,200
Ky.	270	200	125	190
Tenn.	267	320	150	180
Ala.	563	600	425	925
Miss.	375	447	268	443
Ark.	1,534	2,250	1,100	2,190
La.	77	80	125	145
Okla.	270	200	30	330
Texas	655	575	790	1,100
Idaho	316	270	95	350
Colo.	1,707	2/ 1,697	2/ 1,850	1,750
N.Mex.	141	97	150	160
Utah	543	360	580	450
Wash.	1,659	1,930	900	2,200
Oreg.	471	600	400	480
Calif., all	33,002	2/ 39,711	2/ 35,045	33,752
Clingstone 3/	22,118	27,085	22,377	21,668
Freestone	10,884	12,626	12,668	12,084
U.S.	62,974	70,079	62,335	72,089

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 48; Arkansas, 195.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu): 1956-Colorado, 63; California, Clingstone, 3,167; 1957- Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542.

3/ Mainly for canning.

State	PEARS			
	Average		Production 1/	
	1947-56		1956	
	1957		1958	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N.Y.	514	510	460	650
Pa.	169	70	100	115
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	95
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,500
Mo.	119	55	110	75
Va.	81	40	34	40
W.Va.	48	60	30	70
N.C.	96	71	82	93
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	130
Ala.	101	42	80	175
Miss.	134	107	103	108
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	55
Okla.	80	36	25	70
Texas	191	123	234	265
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	370
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	4,900
Oreg.	5,556	2/ 6,490	6,250	5,600
Calif.	14,518	17,710	2/ 17,418	14,543
U.S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	29,564

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon

State	Average			
	1947-56		1956	
	1957		1958	
	Tons		Tons	
	Tons		Tons	
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	122,500
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	80,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	42,500
Oreg., all	138,888	2/ 162,250	156,250	140,000
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	55,000
Other	84,278	2/ 98,500	93,750	85,000
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	2/ 418,000	349,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	2/ 372,000	315,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	34,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	611,500
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	450,000
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	161,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows: California, Other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1956- Oregon, Other, 90,000 bushels (2,250 tons); 1957-California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	73,030	106,000	66,000	95,000
New Jersey	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,500
Pennsylvania	21,010	31,600	19,500	26,500
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	17,000
Indiana	1,220	1,600	1,100	1,300
Illinois	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,100
Michigan	36,960	60,500	48,000	50,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,300
Missouri	3,680	3,400	4,000	3,800
Kansas	990	100	600	500
Virginia	900	350	350	380
North Carolina	2,270	1,300	900	1,200
South Carolina	1,210	1,300	1,400	1,600
Georgia	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,600
Arkansas	8,280	10,300	1,300	11,000
Arizona	2,760	5,500	6,200	5,700
Washington	30,180	30,000	50,000	54,200
Oregon	1,010	700	900	800
California, all	2,726,200	2/2,641,000	2,382,000	2,535,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	560,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	475,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	2/1,618,000	1,373,000	1,500,000
Raisins 3/	230,850	200,000	163,000	---
Not dried	645,100	2/ 818,000	721,000	---
United States	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,650	2,809,480

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Includes 12,000 tons excess cullage.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES					
Production 1/					
Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1958	
				Tons	
APRICOTS:		Fresh Basis			
California	190,500	186,000	167,000	98,000	
Washington	14,710	7,700	2/ 14,000	15,000	
Utah	4,850	2,200	9,400	4,200	
3 States	210,060	195,900	190,400	117,200	
PLUMS:					
Michigan	5,920	4,900	7,300	7,200	
California	2/ 79,900	2/ 100,000	2/ 81,000	60,000	
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,360	25,500	22,200	21,200	
Washington, all	18,840	17,000	16,000	15,100	
Eastern	15,280	14,200	13,000	14,000	
Western	3,560	2,800	3,000	1,100	
Oregon, all	52,060	59,000	34,000	14,700	
Eastern	10,980	500	600	700	
Western	41,080	58,500	33,400	14,000	
California	164,300	193,000	165,000	127,000	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956 and 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 1957-Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, Western, 5,000 (fresh basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons); 1956-Plums, California, 4,000. 1957-Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS						
Condition on September 1:						
Production 1/						
Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	62	77	23	7,860	2/ 14,800	2,800
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	85	85	3/ 27,880	3/ 22,700	----
Not dried)				12,100	10,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/ 68	90	75	15,850	36,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	45	77	48,000	36,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	41,100	37,500	24,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	6,840	12,000	7,300
Washington	--	--	--	695	510	410
2 States	--	--	--	7,535	12,510	7,710
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	66,590	61,300	78,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,720	5,300	7,000
2 States	--	--	--	73,310	66,600	85,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Filberts, Oregon, 200. 2/ Includes 545 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis. 4/ 1956 only.

PECANS						
State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1957	Indicated 1958	Average	1957	Indicated 1958
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,875	700	1,900	240	250	300
S.C.	3,256	910	3,400	586	190	600
Ga.	31,272	4,700	35,000	6,074	2,800	8,000
Fla.	2,859	1,300	3,000	2,026	1,100	2,000
Ala.	13,908	3,300	21,000	3,124	700	5,000
Miss.	4,336	3,400	7,800	4,699	4,300	8,400
Ark.	939	1,400	900	4,075	7,800	3,600
La.	3,405	2,200	4,500	11,925	14,900	12,500
Okla.	1,561	2,200	1,400	18,359	28,800	12,600
Texas	4,653	8,600	6,000	26,987	46,400	32,000
N.Mex. 2/	2/2,734	5,400	3,500	---	---	---
U.S.	70,251	34,110	88,400	78,095	107,240	85,000

All Pecans			
	Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated 1958
	1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	2,116	950	2,200
S.C.	3,842	1,100	4,000
Ga.	37,346	7,500	43,000
Fla.	4,885	2,400	5,900
Ala.	17,032	4,000	26,000
Miss.	9,035	7,700	16,200
Ark.	5,014	9,200	4,500
La.	15,330	17,100	17,000
Okla.	19,920	31,000	14,000
Texas	31,640	55,000	38,000
N.Mex. 2/	2/2,734	5,400	3,500
U.S.	148,347	141,350	173,400

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES			
State	Production 1/		
	Average	1956	Indicated 1958
	1947-56	1956	1958
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	550,500	452,000	563,000
N.J.	86,300	73,000	78,000
Wis.	243,800	2/ 358,000	284,000
Wash.	49,860	64,700	84,000
Oreg.	22,790	40,000	41,000
5 States	953,250	987,700	1,050,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 18,000 barrels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 1/				
	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1947-56				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	77	74	58	72
Navel & Misc. 2/	73	73	75	56	70
Valencia	76	80	73	60	73
Florida, all	71	66	71	77	61
Early & Midseason	71	65	71	78	61
Valencia	70	67	70	76	61
Texas, all	51	60	53	74	65
Early & Misc. 2/	52	63	54	75	66
Valencia	49	54	51	69	61
Arizona, all	69	74	78	85	53
Navel & Misc. 2/	69	70	75	84	51
Valencia	70	78	81	87	54
Louisiana, all 2/	63	76	83	81	66
5 States	72	72	72	66	67
TANGERINES:					
Florida	65	59	62	56	65
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	64	65	66	66	62
Seedless	66	67	70	68	64
Other	63	63	62	64	60
Texas, all	43	44	51	65	60
Arizona, all	72	75	79	86	71
California, all	78	79	78	66	73
Desert Valleys	80	80	79	74	74
Other areas	77	78	78	62	72
4 States	58	58	62	67	62
LEMONS:					
California	75	80	74	64	76
LIMES:					
Florida	73	86	52	54	36

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909	2/3,220	1,105
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602	2/3,770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457	2/620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E. Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N.C.	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
S.C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	135	1,760	2,125	2,295
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	45	738	473	382
La.	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	45	459	430	320
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	68	313	220	320
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	64	500	481	576
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	210	1,049	1,722	2,058
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	230	16,957	20,435	16,790
Total L. Spring	197.3	173.7	181.0	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	70	805	520	560
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	116	257	170	383
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	200	954	1,665	2,200
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.7	98	100	110	397	270	297
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.3	20.9	22.0	127	103	130	2,594	2,153	2,860
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	80	419	209	232
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	75	543	453	525
N.C.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	80	845	618	720
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	42	137	116	109
Ky.	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	65	1,071	936	910
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	10.0	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,550
Total E. Summer	121.8	100.9	104.5	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,006
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	175	380	315	368
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	175	188	161	245
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	23.6	17.5	17.5	192	240	230	4,472	4,200	4,025
N.J.	27.6	18.0	17.0	158	190	225	4,272	3,420	3,825
Pa.	6.2	3.5	3.9	136	115	180	832	402	702
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.6	130	150	150	1,188	1,035	990
Ind.	7.0	3.2	3.0	108	140	130	745	448	390
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.3	61	60	80	370	156	184
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	130	700	720	780
Wis.	20.4	21.9	22.4	127	120	130	2,573	2,628	2,912
Minn.	5.2	4.9	5.2	126	130	150	648	637	780
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	130	616	506	676

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated 1958	Average 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated 1958	Average 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.2	70	60	90	240	132	198
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.9	70	80	85	392	400	416
W.Va.	14.8	11.0	11.0	64	72	80	943	792	880
N.C.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	105	377	410	410
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.3	206	215	220	1,919	1,849	2,266
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.7	209	190	210	253	133	147
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.8	223	190	230	2,248	2,375	3,174
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Wash.	17.0	22.0	27.0	255	265	220	4,334	5,830	5,940
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	220	1,945	2,362	2,750
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L. Summer	214.2	182.3	193.6	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	35,880
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	144.0	255	276	285	35,087	37,812	41,040
N.H.	3.4	2.0	1.9	158	165	185	529	330	352
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	165	561	368	346
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	190	847	752	893
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.4	197	210	235	655	693	799
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.9	174	190	215	1,372	1,273	1,484
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	28.0	31.5	32.0	202	235	230	5,746	7,402	7,360
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	37.0	162	170	195	8,506	5,950	7,215
Pa.	60.7	45.5	45.1	144	140	170	8,698	6,370	7,667
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	277.1	204.2	227.4	242.4	62,001	60,950	67,156
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	160	2,304	1,800	2,080
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.9	189	225	210	1,146	1,260	1,239
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.0	117	135	145	6,831	5,940	6,670
Wis.	36.1	26.1	26.6	135	130	140	4,809	3,393	3,724
Minn.	78.6	75.0	82.0	107	100	125	8,414	7,500	10,250
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	85	612	480	510
N.Dak.	95.2	85.0	100.0	112	115	135	10,671	9,775	13,500
S.Dak.	12.0	9.0	9.1	80	80	75	942	720	682
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.8	149	135	170	3,394	1,809	2,346
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	302.4	117.4	118.4	135.6	39,124	32,677	41,001
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	150	1,325	1,335	1,380
Idaho	146.6	175.0	194.0	179	203	205	26,298	35,525	39,770
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.1	129	135	140	615	648	714
Colo.	43.6	43.5	46.2	185	195	210	8,080	8,482	9,702
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.5	152	155	145	1,643	1,628	1,522
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	200	284	396	320
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	220	3,243	4,140	4,180
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	27.0	223	245	230	5,669	6,860	6,210
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	280	3,726	4,340	4,620
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	329.1	185.7	207.0	207.9	50,883	63,354	68,418
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	908.6	166.9	184.7	194.3	152,008	156,981	176,575
U. S.	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,452.5	173.3	178.3	178.3	228,615	239,539	259,046

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 280; Early Spring, Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-Other 74. 3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1958 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1955-57 average percentages.

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1959 CROP

Group and State	Average 1949-57		Acreage planted		
	Acreage	Yield per	1958	Indicated	1959 as per-
	planted	planted acre		1959	cent of 1958
	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	acres	Cwt.	acres	acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	13.3	156	17.0	14.4	85
California	13.4	155	21.0	17.0	81
Total	26.7	154.0	38.0	31.4	82.6

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1949-56		1958	1949-56		1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N. J.	88	83	90	1,385	1,328	1,440
Mo.	54	60	65	142	120	130
Kans.	46	70	75	50	77	82
Md.	97	118	130	508	472	585
Va.	76	90	97	1,291	1,656	1,988
N. C.	60	70	70	2,651	2,660	2,450
S. C.	50	55	55	1,442	935	770
Ga.	41	46	48	1,198	644	624
Fla.	44	50	50	193	100	80
Ky.	50	56	55	304	269	242
Tenn.	54	60	60	728	540	480
Ala.	42	49	52	951	735	728
Miss.	44	50	52	1,151	1,100	1,144
Ark.	44	58	58	335	296	296
La.	55	59	58	4,979	4,838	4,930
Okla.	45	60	70	136	108	126
Texas	42	60	60	1,370	1,200	1,320
Calif.	69	75	75	797	975	900
U. S.	54.7	63.3	64.9	19,772	18,053	18,315

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56		1958	1947-56		1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,842	1,690	1,600	2,389	4,056	5,600
Wash.	1,688	1,560	1,550	22,857	23,712	29,760
Oreg.	1,114	1,230	1,150	12,200	5,535	5,750
Calif.	1,538	1,220	1,650	12,097	6,832	9,735
U. S.	1,473	1,449	1,513	49,544	40,135	50,845

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

State and division	MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/			PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED		
	Milk produced per milk cow 2/		Sept. 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked		Sept. 1, 1958
	Sept. 1, av. 1947-56	Sept. 1, 1957		Sept. 1, av. 1947-56	Sept. 1, 1957	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	19.1	22.1	23.9	80.6	79.9	82.1
N.H.	18.9	21.5	23.7	77.1	77.1	78.0
Vt.	16.8	17.9	19.5	74.6	72.7	75.2
Mass.	19.7	22.4	22.8	79.7	80.9	77.6
Conn.	20.0	20.4	22.8	77.6	74.6	76.0
N.Y.	19.6	20.5	21.6	76.5	73.6	75.0
N.J.	21.9	22.1	24.5	78.7	77.8	78.6
Pa.	19.8	20.5	22.4	77.9	77.0	77.0
N.Atl.	19.77	20.57	22.30	77.2	76.2	76.7
Ohio	19.5	21.2	22.3	75.8	76.0	76.1
Ind.	18.5	21.0	21.2	74.8	74.7	74.5
Ill.	18.3	20.5	21.3	71.1	74.2	75.2
Mich.	21.3	23.7	24.9	81.4	79.8	79.3
Wis.	18.3	20.1	20.5	77.6	75.4	74.9
E.N.Cent.	18.96	20.99	21.49	76.5	75.9	75.6
Minn.	15.5	16.3	17.2	69.1	68.6	68.0
Iowa	17.2	20.6	20.8	69.7	72.6	70.2
Mo.	15.2	15.9	17.1	69.5	66.9	69.6
N.Dak.	15.5	15.9	16.5	69.6	65.8	65.5
S.Dak.	13.8	14.7	15.7	65.3	67.0	65.8
Nebr.	16.2	17.5	19.0	69.5	68.5	68.7
Kans.	15.2	16.5	16.8	66.0	66.6	64.0
W.N.Cent.	15.59	16.75	17.66	68.4	68.0	67.6
Md.	19.0	20.0	22.7	74.4	75.4	76.2
Va.	16.8	19.3	20.4	70.8	73.9	72.4
W.Va.	15.3	15.6	16.8	72.9	71.3	71.4
N.C.	15.2	16.3	17.9	71.7	70.2	72.0
S.C.	12.5	14.0	14.8	68.0	66.8	69.8
Ga.	10.8	11.7	12.3	60.3	57.4	59.3
S.Atl.	14.99	16.58	17.12	69.2	70.7	71.1
Ky.	14.6	16.0	17.0	70.4	70.7	68.0
Tenn.	13.2	13.8	15.9	70.8	69.2	70.6
Ala.	9.7	9.6	8.8	58.7	56.9	54.0
Miss.	8.6	8.8	9.0	60.0	56.3	61.4
Ark.	10.2	12.3	11.7	59.8	60.3	57.2
La.	7.5	8.5	8.4	47.0	51.3	48.9
Okla.	11.6	13.4	14.6	59.7	62.0	61.9
Texas	9.1	10.5	11.5	54.9	55.4	54.9
S.Cent.	11.22	12.66	13.54	62.0	62.2	62.1
Mont.	18.0	19.6	19.3	72.1	71.4	72.0
Idaho	20.9	22.7	23.3	78.3	78.2	79.3
Wyo.	19.6	19.7	22.2	74.0	68.1	74.6
Colo.	17.6	20.8	20.0	71.6	76.8	72.0
Utah	20.9	23.0	25.0	78.6	77.6	78.8
Wash.	21.7	23.6	23.2	80.0	77.7	79.0
Oreg.	19.3	22.3	21.4	79.4	82.9	81.4
Calif.	21.7	26.2	26.4	78.2	81.1	80.2
West.	20.28	23.72	23.46	77.3	78.9	78.4
U.S.	16.56	18.28	19.10	71.3	71.4	71.4

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during August		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1957		1958		During August			
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	1957	1958	1957	1958
					Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.
Maine	3,203	3,025	1,665	1,693	53	51	115	129
N. H.	2,202	2,201	1,631	1,680	36	37	305	295
Vt.	868	844	1,761	1,767	15	15	132	118
Mass.	3,544	3,474	1,736	1,767	62	61	505	487
R. I.	406	411	1,668	1,717	7	7	55	56
Conn.	3,318	3,419	1,668	1,795	55	61	450	455
N. Y.	8,751	8,189	1,693	1,755	148	144	1,270	1,197
N. J.	12,956	12,376	1,665	1,677	216	208	1,709	1,623
Pa.	16,551	16,930	1,674	1,699	277	288	2,402	2,395
N. Atl.	51,799	50,859	1,678	1,714	869	872	7,273	7,055
Ohio	10,325	10,888	1,655	1,683	171	183	1,613	1,548
Ind.	10,384	11,514	1,596	1,646	166	190	1,544	1,712
Ill.	14,095	14,096	1,572	1,624	222	229	2,155	2,030
Mich.	7,852	8,032	1,637	1,668	129	134	1,126	1,104
Wis.	10,628	11,255	1,674	1,637	178	184	1,615	1,634
E.N.Cent.	53,284	55,785	1,625	1,649	866	920	8,053	8,028
Minn.	17,159	16,278	1,575	1,634	270	266	2,779	2,639
Iowa	20,224	20,243	1,668	1,711	337	346	3,443	3,396
Mo.	9,666	9,622	1,457	1,587	141	153	1,456	1,426
N. Dak.	2,751	2,624	1,528	1,519	42	40	408	390
S. Dak.	6,549	6,566	1,587	1,575	104	103	1,004	1,018
Nebr.	8,770	8,158	1,575	1,668	138	136	1,379	1,325
Kans.	7,746	7,496	1,538	1,618	119	121	1,223	1,181
W.N.Cent.	72,865	70,987	1,580	1,641	1,151	1,165	11,692	11,375
Del.	550	586	1,411	1,476	8	9	79	82
Md.	1,999	1,906	1,488	1,556	30	30	287	272
Va.	4,288	4,014	1,510	1,562	65	63	599	548
W. Va.	1,824	1,948	1,494	1,566	27	31	269	265
N. C.	8,782	8,910	1,578	1,575	139	140	1,225	1,230
S. C.	2,839	2,734	1,534	1,519	44	42	390	367
Ga.	6,660	6,789	1,624	1,606	108	109	903	889
Fla.	2,860	3,262	1,693	1,761	48	57	398	457
S. Atl.	29,802	30,149	1,574	1,595	469	481	4,150	4,110
Ky.	5,753	5,083	1,407	1,426	81	72	796	688
Tenn.	5,207	4,775	1,361	1,395	71	67	694	617
Ala.	4,368	4,460	1,463	1,556	64	69	572	606
Miss.	3,749	3,697	1,318	1,352	49	50	453	425
Ark.	3,367	3,477	1,460	1,432	49	50	451	437
La.	2,344	2,228	1,252	1,302	29	29	274	258
Okla.	4,301	4,026	1,392	1,457	60	59	615	551
Texas	11,944	12,097	1,451	1,488	173	180	1,621	1,576
S. Cent.	11,033	10,813	1,404	1,446	576	576	5,476	5,158
Mont.	1,086	1,076	1,538	1,624	17	17	160	167
Idaho	1,248	1,309	1,717	1,730	21	23	205	205
Wyo.	344	326	1,612	1,649	6	5	50	47
Colo.	1,474	1,433	1,649	1,631	24	23	221	205
N. Mex.	554	568	1,534	1,600	8	9	76	79
Ariz.	414	428	1,690	1,655	7	7	60	65
Utah	1,552	1,618	1,705	1,767	26	29	237	246
Nev.	97	94	1,550	1,519	2	1	16	12
Wash.	4,008	4,302	1,860	1,844	75	79	621	661
Oreg.	2,640	2,678	1,814	1,841	48	49	420	415
Calif.	21,054	21,716	1,919	1,922	404	417	3,058	3,248
West.	34,471	35,548	1,851	1,854	638	659	5,124	5,350
U. S.	283,254	283,181	1,613	1,650	4,569	4,673	41,768	41,076

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